The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

New American Minister to China and the Extrality Question

EDITORIAL

Soviet's Attempt to Steal 76,000 Square Miles of Chinese Territory

EDITORIAL

Timely Book on Manchurian Treaty Relations

Chinese Nationalism vs. the Unequal Treaties, by David Toong Foo Hsu; The China Merchants S. N. Controversy, by Paul K. Whang; Hu Shih vs. the Kuomintang, by T. P. Yang; Japanese Still Worried Over Chang Tso-lin.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1929 VOLUME LI, NUMBER 4

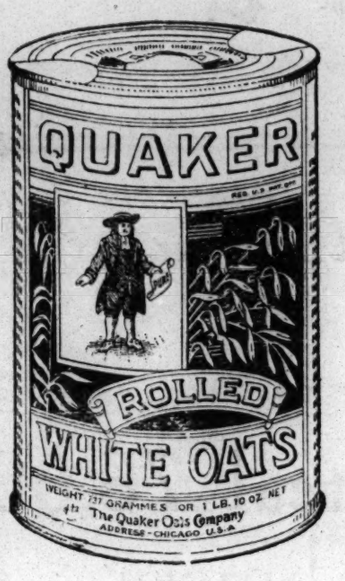
FORTY CENTS A COPY

Insurance in the **A.A.U.** means a liberal policy, low cost and prompt settlement of claims.

17 The Bund **American Asiatic Underwriters,** *Telephone 68244*

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

The 4 Morning Hours



are the greatest drain on the human system. Quaker Oats supplies in abundance the nourishment so necessary to carry you on to the noon meal without strain or fatigue. Delicious too. Try Quaker Oats every morning and see how much better you will feel.

The Quaker Oats Company

1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Quaker Oats

中國航空公司

CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION

(Incorporated by Special Charter of the National Government)

SHANGHAI-HANKOW AIR MAIL

Passenger and Express Service daily except Sundays

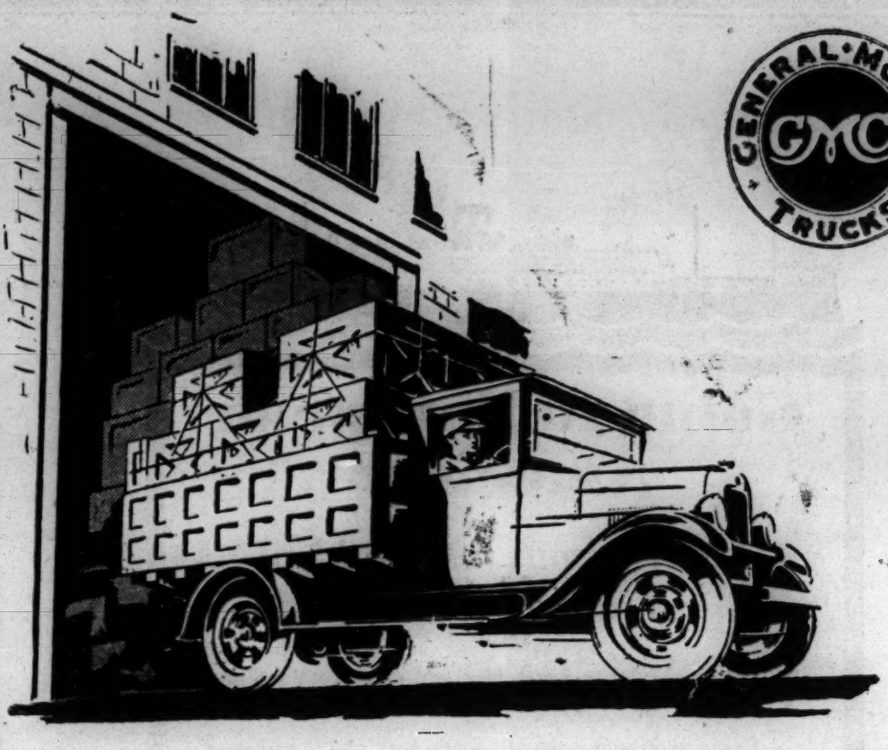
The following schedule is effective Monday, November 4, 1929.

WESTBOUND		EASTBOUND	
Lve. Shanghai	8:00 a.m.	Lve. Hankow	8:45 a.m.
Arr. Nanking	10:10 a.m.	Arr. Kiukiang	10:25 a.m.
Lve. „	10:30 a.m.	Lve. „	10:55 a.m.
Arr. Kiukiang	1:05 p.m.	Arr. Nanking	1:30 p.m.
Lve. „	1:35 p.m.	Lve. „	1:50 p.m.
Arr. Hankow	3:15 p.m.	Arr. Shanghai	4:00 p.m.

Latest type Loening Amphibian Airyacht used. Spacious accommodation for six passengers and two pilots. Planes capable of landing on land or water. Flights follow River. For further information rates and bookings apply to China National Aviation Corporation offices as follows:

NANKING — Hsi Hwa Men, Sze Tiao Hsiang.
SHANGHAI — 112 Sassoon House.
KIUKIANG — Nanchuang-Kiukiang Railway Administration
HANKOW — Ping-Han Railway Building.

GENERAL MOTORS



GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS

G·M·C·TRUCK

It will pay you to choose a GENERAL MOTORS CAR

GENERAL MOTORS is the world's largest manufacturer of automobiles. Nine different makes of passenger cars and trucks are produced under the General Motors banner and, in addition, there is the world's largest body-building organization, and many companies which manufacture parts and accessories. Nearly two million cars and trucks are produced every year by General Motors, and this means that large economies can be effected in manufacture which are passed on to the consumer in the quality and price of his car. Because of this huge organization you can be certain that General Motors is in business to stay. Its resources, strength and stability assure you that the quality, service and value of its products will be maintained.

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET

Going to Europe or America?

Five Reasons for President Liner Preference

1 California fruits, vegetables and dairy products are served every meal throughout the voyage.

2 Every stateroom is on an outside deck and is equipped with running hot and cold fresh water, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Twinbeds of the finest manufacture are standard equipment in every stateroom on the President Liners.

3 There is a swimming bath aboard every President Liner. It is refilled daily .... And is always available for use.

4 A College orchestra, versatile in its musical accomplishments plays for luncheon, tea-dancing, dinner and for evening parties.

5 *See Egypt at no additional cost, and without loss of time.* Many passengers avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing Egypt by leaving their President Liner at Suez, going by motor to Cairo and rejoining ship at Alexandria three days later.

On your next trip to Europe or America.
• travel on the President Liners. •

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to

3 Canton Road
Phone Central 6371-2-3-4-5
SHANGHAI
Cable Address: "DOLLAR"

AMERICAN MAIL LINE
AND
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME LI — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1929 — NUMBER 4

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
EDGAR SNOW, Assistant Editor
JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking). SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) GERTRUDE BINDER

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- New American Minister and the Extrality Question 127
- Timely Book on Manchurian Treaty Relations 128
- The Soviet Attempt to Steal 76,000 Square Miles of Chinese Territory! 129
- Canada May Help China's Famine Sufferers 132
- A Story of Two Japanese Ministers to China 133
- Ricksha: Sign of Interior Labor Status 134
- A Damper to be Put on Shanghai Night Life 134

Special Articles
- Sino-Russian Agreement Over C. E. R.? 135
- New American Minister Has Had Long Service in China ..... By Margaret Hicks Williams 136
- The China Merchants S. N. Controversy ..... By Paul K. Whang 138
- Record of Soviet Aggression in Manchuria 139
- Chinese Nationalism vs. the Unequal Treaties ..... By David Tung Foo Hsu 140
- Manchuria, the Land of Opportunity 142
- When Wall Street Was Turned Upside Down 144
- Japanese Still Worried Over Chang Tso-lin 146
- A Comparison of American and Japanese Expansion 148
- Hu Shih vs. the Kuomintang ..... By T. P. Yang 150
- Men and Events 151
- Refugees Along C. E. R. Suffer Great Hardship 152
- Russian Refugees from Barga Are Completely Ruined 154
- Who's Who in China 157
- New Books of Interest in the Far East 158
- From the Chinese Press 159
- Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation 161
- What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
20 West 43rd Street New York City
Telephone: Longacre 4500 Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle

NEW AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE EXTRALITY QUESTION

ELSEWHERE in this issue of *The Review* appears an article reprinted from the *New York Times* dealing with the new American Minister to China, Nelson Trusler Johnson. This article together with another from the *Kansas City Star* which appeared in *The Review* on December 14 serve to give an insight into the character and temperament of the new Minister. Mr. Johnson represents an entirely different type from that presented by Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, meaning by this that while Mr. Johnson has just as thorough a knowledge of China and Sino-American relations from an historical standpoint as that possessed by the previous minister, Mr. Johnson is likely to view Chinese-American relations more as a problem in *human relations* than did Mr. MacMurray. Mr. MacMurray always took pride in his so-called "cold-blooded" handling of diplomatic problems and as such was popular with the foreign commercial communities on the China coast, particularly the "die-hards." But with the passing of the die-hard attitude toward China, it was inevitable that America's die-hard Minister should also pass out of the picture. A correspondent in Washington who has known Mr. Johnson for many years recently wrote *The Review* a letter in which he referred to the new Minister as a "slow-talking, easy-going, but quick-thinking sort of individual." Mr. MacMurray always considered Sino-American relations from the standpoint of the old treaties, which doubtless served a good purpose through the era of radicalism in China when a considerable section of political opinion favored tearing them up. But now that predominant Chinese opinion favors *revision* rather than abrogation, it is perhaps fortunate that Mr. MacMurray will not be here to shed tears over the "good old days" of the Legation Quarter, special "rights" and so on. It is quite possible that Mr. Johnson will spend more of his time in Nanking and Shanghai than in Peiping. Mr. MacMurray hated Nanking and all that went with it and never went there unless ordered. Another fortunate thing about the new Minister is that he comes from, or at least is politically accredited to the Middle-West, a section of the United States that is likely to loom large in American domestic politic affairs during the Hoover administration.

Mr. Johnson's chief problem will be that of assisting in the readjustment of Sino-American

relations from the standpoint of extraterritoriality. The Chinese Government has not, as yet, announced its policy on this question, but the announcement probably will be out by the middle of next week. A *Reuter* report from Nanking last week gave a hint as to the intentions of the Government, which was, in simple language that the Government intends to proceed along the lines announced several months ago. Various forecasts have been made as to what the Government will do, but the one most generally credited is that Dr. C. T. Wang, will announce the termination of the so-called consular court system and the substitution of a system of Chinese courts which will have jurisdiction over all foreigners. This will make all foreigners subject to the Chinese courts and Chinese laws similar to the present status of Russians and Germans and other non-treaty aliens. It has been reported that simultaneously with the announcement of the termination of the consular court system, the National Government will announce the establishment of five special courts to be located at Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Harbin, each court to be staffed by Chinese judges, but also including in its personnel a foreign judicial expert who will be employed by the Chinese Government, but recommended by some organization such as the Hague Court of International Justice. These foreign judicial experts will consult with the Chinese judges prior to the handing down of decisions and in the event the appeal court upholds the lower court in an action in which the foreign judicial adviser rendered a dissenting opinion, the case will then go to the Judicial Yuan of the National Government. The Judicial Yuan will then appoint a high Chinese judicial official to review the case, in the course of which review he will consult with the appelate judge as well as the foreign judicial adviser. In view of the fact that some time will be required to organize the five special courts and employ the foreign judicial advisers, it is likely that the National Government's announcement terminating the consular court system will provide for a few month's leeway in order to enable the establishment of the new court machinery. According to a report from Nanking which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on December 21, it was stated that the new special courts which are to be established by the Chinese Government will only be permitted to exist for five years, following which time they will be merged with the regular Chinese court system. As to the special court to be established at Shanghai it was stated that the present provisional court will be used for that purpose, the present consular-deputy system being abolished and in the place of the consular deputies there will be substituted high-type foreign judicial experts employed by the Chinese Government who will serve in an advisory capacity.

It has been an open secret in China for some time that a new treaty providing for a discontinuance of the consular court system has been under consideration in Washington for several weeks. Conversations have been held on the subject by Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister, and a member of the State Department. This member of the State Department, obvously, has been Nelson T. Johnson, recently appointed American Minister to China. It is therefore likely that Mr. Johnson may remain in Washington until the new treaty has been concluded. He will then come to China and naturally it will be his chief interest to assist the American Government in the smoothing out of the new system of administering justice from the standpoint of American citizens resident in China. What other governments will do in connection with this situation is not known, but reports from Washington have indicated that while the U. S. Government is taking the lead in the negotiation of the new treaty, that the other foreign governments have been kept fully advised.

TIMELY BOOK ON MANCHURIAN TREATY RELATIONS

COPIES have just been received in Shanghai of C. Walter Young's "International Relations in Manchuria," a most useful book of special interest at this time due to the Sino-Russian complications in North Manchuria. The book was published by the University of Chicago Press on behalf of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the purpose being to provide necessary information pertaining to the treaty status of China's Three Eastern Provinces for the recent conference at Kyoto. As its title indicates the book is of the reference variety and largely consists of a digest and analysis of treaties, agreements and negotiations concerning the Three Eastern Provinces of China. Mr. Young, the author, collected the material while a fellow for the Willard Straight Foundation in Manchuria some three years ago. After returning to the United States he served as assistant professor of political science at George Washington University, lecturer on Far Eastern History at Harvard, and recently was appointed a member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins. The introductory chapter, which apparently was written after the book had gone to press, deals with the Sino-Russian crisis of 1929 over the Chinese Eastern Railway and as such is of special value at the present due to the continuance of the crisis in North Manchuria. The author has divided Manchuria's international relations into four periods, 1895 to 1905, 1905 to 1915, 1915 to 1921 and 1921 to 1929, and in addition there is an introductory preface by Dr. W. W. Willoughby, while in the appendix appear reprints of various Sino-Russian and Sino-Japanese treaties bearing on the Manchurian situation. In summing up the Manchurian situation, Dr. Willoughby stated in the preface that "All of the nations which have commercial and financial dealings of any considerable degree of importance with China have had an interest which they have exhibited either in the attempt to obtain in that region special or exclusive privileges or railway or other forms of financial exploitation, or, as has been especially the case of the United States, to have applied the principle of equal opportunity for all, that is, what is commonly called the 'Open Door'." In summing up the interests of the three nations immediately concerned in the Manchurian problem, that is, China, Japan and Russia, Prof. Willoughby states that China's concern in the territory is based on the fact that the region is a part of her national domain.....that it provides a place of settlement under her own sovereignty for millions of her surplus population. As for Russia, that nation's interest is due to her

desire to obtain a footing upon the Pacific better than that supplied by her possessions north of the Amur. Japan's interest in Manchuria is based on the proposition that the territory is needed as a base for supplies for needed raw materials such as food and coal and for the further reason that Japan has been unwilling to have as strong a power as Russia so close to her own home islands and to her dependency, Korea. While of primary interest to the Chinese, whose territory is involved, the book is also of interest for students everywhere due chiefly to the fact that the so-called Manchurian Question is really a world question owing to its intimate connection with the problem of world peace. The book has about 300 pages and is indexed.

The Soviet Attempt to Steal 76,000 Square Mlies of Chinese Territory!

DISPATCHES from Harbin and Mukden during the past week have definitely exposed the hand of Red Russia in North Manchuria in connection with the so-called Mongolian autonomy movement in the Barga (Holumbier) district of Heilungkiang province. For those who have not followed the reports of recent stirring events in North Manchuria which have appeared exclusively in these columns of *The Review* it should be explained that the Barga District comprises practically all of Heilungkiang province to the west of the Manchurian Hinghan mountain range. The area of the Barga District is approximately 76,000 square miles, about one third larger than the State of Illinois of the American union. In many respects the Barga District is the most valuable section of territory in the Chinese Republic. Along the northern border adjacent to the Argun River are said to be gold mines which may rival the Klondike in treasure. The Three-River District of the Barga area, scene of frequent Red cavalry raids in recent months, is a fertile agricultural country unequalled for dairying purposes. Stretching northward from the city of Hailar, metropolis of Barga, are grazing lands, the like of which are to be found nowhere else in the Chinese domain. The western slopes of the Hinghan mountain range are heavily wooded where vast virgin forests are yet untouched by the axe. Along the western border in the vicinity of Manchouli and Chalainor are coal mines capable of supplying the entire district with fuel. The Barga District is an important part of China's North Manchurian frontier, until recent years, practically unoccupied territory with the exception of roving bands of Mongols and other semi-civilized tribes. Its's China's great reserve territory, offering an outlet for the crowded population of the seaboard provinces.

It is this territory that Soviet Russia covets, in fact, always has been coveted by Russians, whether Czarists or Lenineites. In August, 1928, a Soviet-inspired "Young Mongol" party staged an uprising near Hailar which was quickly suppressed by the Chinese authorities (see *The Review* for Nov. 30, Page 486). Shortly afterwards the Chinese alleged the discovery of proof that this uprising had been inspired by Soviet officials connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway and that the money for financing the adventure came out of the vaults of the Soviet Dalbank in Harbin. Whether these allegations were correct is not known, but it is known that the Chinese suppress-

WHEN IS A WAR NOT A WAR?
SOVIET RUSSIA SIGNER OF THE KELLOGG ANTI-WAR PACT
CHINA— MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
"DO YOU SUPPOSE THEY ARE —REALLY AT WAR?"
"I DONT KNOW BUT WE MIGHT ASK SOME OF THE TEN THOUSAND DEAD CHINESE AND RUSSIANS"
KELLOGG PACT
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
McCUTCHEON

This cartoon by McCutcheon in *The Chicago Tribune*, refers to the "unofficial" war between China and Soviet Russia which has been in progress on the Sino-Russian North Manchurian frontier since last summer.

ed the uprising without much trouble and re-established their authority in the district. In view of the ease with which the Mongolian uprising of 1928 was suppressed, there was no further questioning Chinese authority in the Barga district until the Sino-Russian complications of last summer and fall.

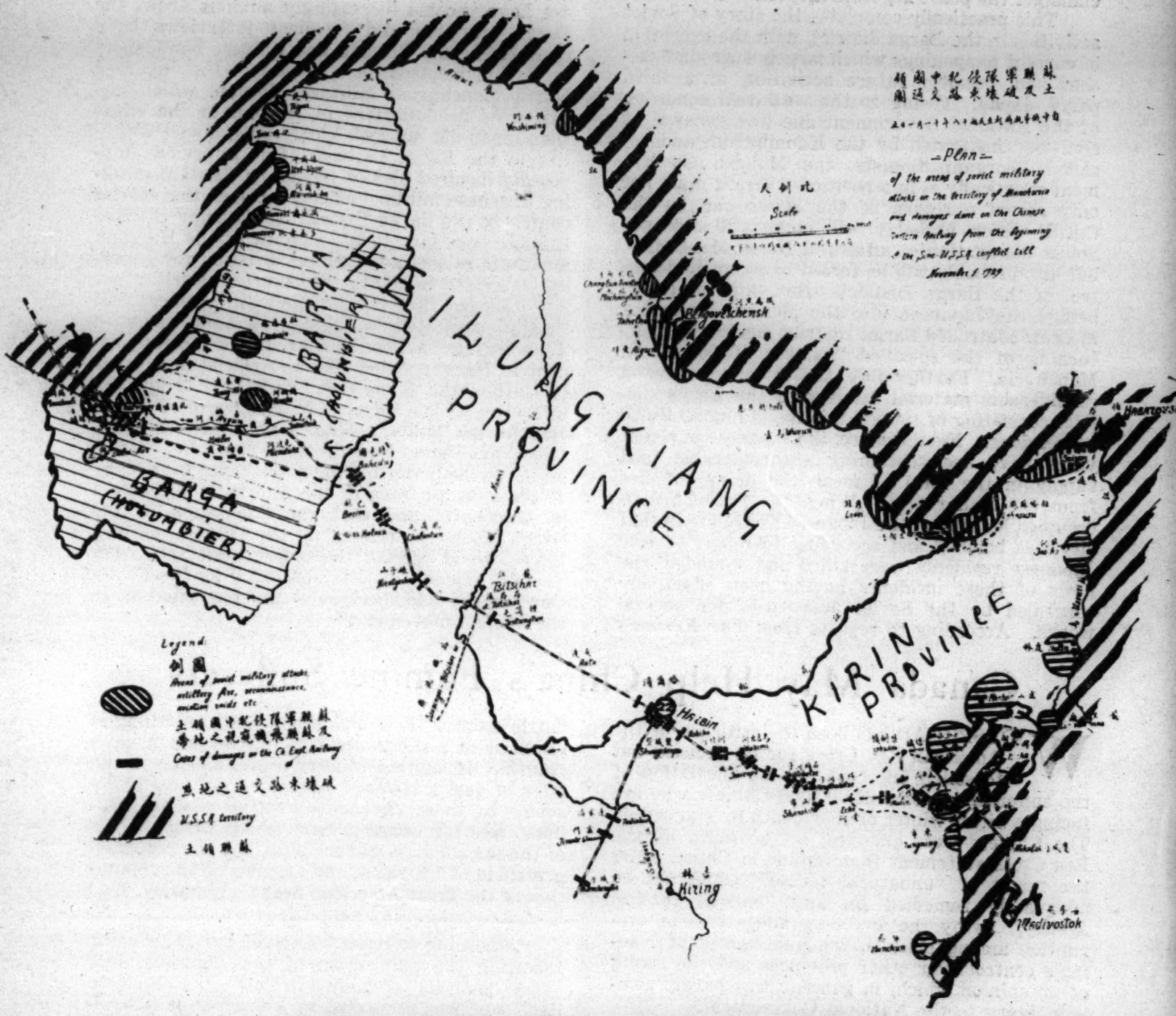
While it was reported in Harbin in July and August that the Soviet Government had sent emissaries into Outer Mongolia, bordering on the Barga district on the southwest, with the object of organizing and arming a Mongol army for the purpose of invading the Barga district, the first serious Soviet military move into the territory was early in October when Gen. Blucher the commander of the Far Eastern Red Army sent four bands of cavalry into the so-called Three River district, a section of Barga located along the Argun River several miles north of the Chinese Eastern Railway tracks. The Three River District was peopled by some 20,000 Russian emigrees who had crossed the frontier from Soviet territory and settled on the Chinese side of the line in the past ten or twelve years. Gen. Blucher's Red cavalry gangs armed with machine-guns carried out their instructions perfectly, massacreing the populations, including men, women and children, in more than a dozen Russian emigree villages. The number of killed exceeded more than 1,000 while the survivors, numbering probably 17,500 finally reached Harbin during November, many having made the trip of hundreds of miles in carriages, carts, and on foot over snow-covered country leaving hundreds of dead along the way. Hundreds of Chinese settlers in the district also were massacred or driven out, the survivors fleeing to the C. E. R. tracks or back into the Hinghan mountains. Reports of relief work conducted through the agency of the American Red Cross and Russian relief organizations in Harbin, have appeared in these columns.

The attempts of the Soviet troops to break through the Chinese defense lines at the western end of the C. E. R. in the vicinity of Manchouli and Chalainor, during July, August, September and October, were unsuccessful, but on November 17, 18 and 19, simultaneously with the launching of the Kuominchun and "reorganizationists" attacks on the Central Government in Honan and at Canton, the Red army finally succeeded in breaking through the Chinese lines. This was accomplished by the use of superior military equipment, chiefly dozens of airplanes fitted with machine-guns and bombing apparatus, tanks, etc., and the use of Red officered Mongolian divisions which operated behind the Chinese lines from Soviet-controlled outer Mongolia. Due to the cutting of the railway in the rear and the bombing and destruction of Chinese towns along the C.E.R. the Chinese army was demoralized and driven back to the Hinghan mountains. The Chinese army which had stood up against the Red attacks at the beginning of the struggle, beset at both front and rear and constantly harassed by Soviet air-bombing attacks was converted into armed mobs which completed the destruction started by the Soviet air-bombing of Chinese towns and villages. The result was the complete clearing of the Barga district of armed Chinese forces as well as Chinese and Russian emigree civilians, farmers and villagers.

The stage was thus set for the next Soviet move which came early in the present month, when the Red officered and armed "Young Mongols" entered Hailar, declared their independence of Chinese authority and established a so-called Barga Republic with the capital at Hailar, the metropolis of the district, which, as stated comprises an area of some 76,000 square miles. The actual number of Mongols in authority at Hailar was approximately 3,000, but they claimed armed reserves of 12,000 more in the vicinity and in addition the Soviet maintained several armored trains along the Chinese Eastern Railway tracks with one train standing on the siding at Hailar and in addition Soviet airplanes carrying machine guns constantly reconnoitered the district attacking Chinese towns or groups of Chinese troops remaining in the territory. Practically all the officers of the "Republic" of Barga were Young Mongol communists from Urga, while sprinkled among them were numerous Soviet agents also brought into the Barga district from Urga which has been under Red control for several years.

In order to test out the real situation in the Barga District, the American, British, Japanese, French and Italian consuls in Harbin attempted to send a so-called "international" train into the area early this month, the train carrying representatives of the various consulates as well as several foreign newspaper correspondents and representatives of the C. E. R. and Chinese military organization. This train finally reached the town of Pohudu, located in the Hinghan mountain region but after waiting for several days was unable to proceed due to the inability of the Chinese authorities to guarantee the safety of the party. The inability of the Chinese to guarantee protection was due to the fact that the C. E. R. from Pohudu (destroyed by Soviet air-bombs) to the border at Manchouli was controlled by Red troops and Red-officered Mongols. The train returned to Harbin on Sunday, Dec. 22.

While these events were taking place in the Barga District, the Chinese delegates were holding a preliminary peace conference with delegates of the U.S.S.R. at the Siberian town of Habarovsk, wherein it was agreed to re-establish the *status quo* on the C.E.R., release prisoners on both sides and withdraw troops from the border. The Chinese naturally brought up the question of a withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Barga district, but the Soviet Russians disclaimed any responsibility for the Mongolian movement in the Barga district. Furthermore dispatches from Moscow alleged complete ignorance of happenings at Hailar, despite the fact that reports from neutral sources in Harbin alleged that the Soviet Russians had opened a railway booking office in Hailar and were selling railway tickets to points in Soviet territory as far as Moscow and had re-established train service from Hailar to Chita, Siberia. A dispatch from Moscow by the *United Press* dated Dec. 13 stated that the "Communist Government of Soviet Russia, with pained amazement, received reports from Harbin, holding the Red Russians responsible for yesterday's revolt in Barga when the Mongols of Manchuria declared themselves independent of the Mukden Government headed by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang. Well informed circles denied that


BARGA (HOLUMBIER)
ILUNGKIANG PROVINCE
KIRIN PROVINCE
Hailar
Hsinbin
Hsiring
Vladivostok
Legend
Areas of armed military attacks, military flys, reconnaissance, aviation raids etc
Cases of damages on the Ch. East Railway
U.S.S.R. territory
Scale
Plan
of the areas of soviet military attacks on the territory of Manchuria and damages done on the Chinese Eastern Railway from the beginning of the Sino-U.S.S.R. conflict till November 1 1929

SOVIET WOULD ANNEX THE BARGA DISTRICT

The above map, which was prepared in Harbin shows the extent of the so-called "Barga" district of Heilungkiang province, the area being shaded with light parallel lines. The Chinese name for the Barga district is "Holumbier" and as indicated in the accompanying article probably constitutes the richest area of its size within the boundaries of the Chinese Republic. This map also indicates Soviet acts of aggression along the boundaries of Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces, the places which have been raided by the Red troops or airplanes being indicated on the map. Places where Red terrorists have destroyed sections of the Chinese Eastern Railway or have blown up trains are also indicated. The so-called Three River District, scene of frequent Red cavalry raids into Chinese territory, is located in the Barga district adjacent to the Sino-Soviet frontier and lying north of the tracks of the C. E. R. Articles dealing with various phases of Soviet policy in this section of China have appeared in recent issues of The Review, but for those who are interested in making a serious study of this situation, we recommend all issues of The Review since July 1 of this year.

---

the Moscow Government of Dictator Stalin is responsible for the establishment of the Barga Republic with Hailar as its capital. It is declared here that Moscow is held responsible for the Barga revolt as part of a malicious plot to injure the peace negotiations between Russia and Manchuria.

Spokesmen for the Soviet Government declared that while it is undoubtedly true that the Mongols are in revolt against the Manchurians, the Soviet Russians have not guaranteed to protect the new Republic." The dispatch stated further that Moscow "feared" that the reports from Harbin would

endanger the peace negotiations, etc.

This practically completes the story of Soviet activities in the Barga district, with the exception of current happenings which largely surround present and, possibly future activities, of a third party, Japan. Owing to the weakened condition of the National Government due to a renewal of civil war instigated by the Kuominchun and so-called Reorganizationists, the Mukden Government practically is in a position where it must not only accept a return of the *status quo* on the C.E.R. which probably will mean still stronger Soviet domination of affairs in North Manchuria, but also probably will be forced to accept Red control of the Barga District. But this, naturally, brings the Japanese into the picture, because a Moscow controlled Barga District means the overturning of the so-called "balance of power" in Manchuria. Furthermore the Japanese have a considerable material interest in the Barga district consisting of timber, mining and agricultural concessions. Furthermore, the Japanese in recent years have been obtaining a considerable food supply in the form of meat and dairy supplies from the Hailar area. When the Soviet troops occupied Manchouli the Japanese Consulate in that city was bombed and according to report several Japanese residents were killed and wounded, the news of these incidents having been effectively concealed by the Soviet authorities for several weeks. According to reports from *The Review's* correspondents in Harbin and Mukden the Japanese have become increasingly anxious about the Barga situation and frequent interviews have appeared in the Russian and Chinese newspapers in Harbin inspired by members of the Japanese North Manchurian Military Mission, which has extensive headquarters in Harbin, to the effect that Japan did not look kindly upon Soviet activities in the Barga District. One interview, supposedly inspired by Col. Savada, a Russian-speaking Japanese military officer, declared that Soviet control of the Barga District would bring the Red Russian boundary to the summit of the Hinghan mountain range, a disturbing situation for Japanese interests in South Manchuria. Further reports alleged that the Japanese Government had "orally" protested to the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, while on Dec. 23 *The Review's* correspondent in Harbin stated that the official newspaper in Harbin, the *Kung Pao* had published another interview with a member of the Japanese North Manchurian Military Mission in which the Japanese spokesman had declared that the "Soviet would not be permitted to lay obstacles in the way of the strengthening of the international balance in Manchuria and that the liquidation of the Barga Mongol movement by the Chinese military forces would receive the active assistance of a 'certain' friendly nation, inasmuch as the Soviet Government had disclaimed any participation in the Mongol movement."

Canada May Help China's Famine Sufferers

WIDESPREAD has been the criticism of the American Red Cross for its decision not to solicit one cent for the alleviation of the suffering of some 20,000,000 Chinese who are facing a bitter winter of slow death by starvation. The Chinese were annoyed, not so much by the Red Cross statement that famine in China, being the result of "unnatural causes," could not be adequately remedied by any "outside foreign agency," as by the sweeping allegations of corruption among officials, the uncertainty of Naning's control over other provinces and the airing of an opinion which, in general, was hardly complimentary to the National Government.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, termed the report a "gratuitous insult," while a "spokesman for the government" declared that the next group of representatives of the American Red Cross to visit China would receive a "cold shoulder" welcome. It is probably near the truth to say that this unfortunately worded report has inflicted a wound in Sino-American friendship that will require many kindly acts on the part of the American people to heal.

Cognizant of the ill feeling created by this tactless statement of the Red Cross, nationals of other countries in China, who have long been jealous of the trust in which America is held by most patriotic Chinese, have been quick to take advantage of the embarrassing position in which Americans dwelling here have been placed. There have been numerous witticisms at America's expense: sly digs about the "lip service" paid to the idea of the "big brother" attitude of America toward China, which fails to materialize when the "little brother" is in dire need. Only one thing is required to make Americans' disconcertion most painful. If another country comes along with an offer of real assistance instead of political philosophy to those cheerless empty-stomached millions, freezing, scarcely clad, in the wintry winds of the far north, it will certainly win the perennial gratitude of China, at the expense of the reputation of the great American heart for charity. This is exactly what may happen.

According to reports received by *The Review* following the publication of the American Red Cross "analysis" of famine in China, the Canadian Red Cross was requested by a number of Canadians, influential in foreign trade relationships, to give some assistance to the starvation victims in the famine belt. Whether the request has met with the approval of the directors of the C. R. C. is not yet known, but it is understood to be under consideration at this time. Among the telegrams received by the Canadian organization was one from Mr. R. J. Cromie, editor and publisher of the Vancouver *Sun*. It read, in part:

"The American National Red Cross is turning its back on 20,000,000 starving in China. Reasons for this are summarized under seven heads: continued civil war; paralysis of transportation facilities; banditry; excessive and ruinous taxation; lack of highways; unparalleled overpopulation; natural causes, such as drought, locusts, floods, etc.

"Asia's billion population is the greatest potential market in the world today, and China is the kernel of Asia. We know that just now China is ill. Her government is straining every effort toward the all-important end of self-preservation. From within and without they must fight those forces from Europe and around her which would dislike seeing China progress and get on her feet.

"In such a situation China cannot stop to lick her wounds or feed her 20,000,000 starving men, women and children. Surely this is no time for the American Red Cross to turn its back on China. I know you will feel tremendously concerned in this from a humanitarian standpoint, as well as the bad pyschological reaction which will be created for United States and Canadian trade. Cannot you contact some Red Cross officials and show them how harmful withdrawal would be to the program which Canada and the United States are just now launching for the trade and good will of Asia?"

Should Canada now offer money and supplies to aid the sufferers in China—even in a small way—she would certainly reap a benefit in increased trade. The sentiment of the Chinese toward foreign nations is quickly reflected in the record of exports and imports. Japan, Great Britain, France and other countries have felt the pinch of reduced trade during times when their China policy has been considered reprehensible by the Chinese. America has yet to have a really damaging experience in this respect, but it may well consider it a possibility as a result of the Red Cross attitude. More especially so if succor is forthcoming from another source, for the Chinese will naturally swing their trade to that country in gratitude.

For those upon whom the humanitarian motive for helping the victims of the famine catastrophe produces no response, the more practical argument of a possible loss of trade undoubtedly would prove immensely more powerful. And it is safe to say that if the Canadian Red Cross does step in where the American group enigmatically failed to find a "natural famine,' the reaction produced upon those business men in America, whose livelihood is dependant upon Far Eastern trade, would be instantaneous. We rather imagine that it would not take "big business," thus threatened, very long to find some flaws in the verbose Red Cross report. And it wouldn't be very long before they would manage to put over a nation-wide appeal to the generosity of the great American pocketbook!

A STORY OF TWO JAPANESE MINISTERS TO CHINA

THE JAPANESE Government has had the interesting experience of having one Minister to China commit suicide because of the refusal of his government to accept a policy he had recommended, and of having another Minister rejected by the Chinese Government because of his past bad record. The two ministers were Sadao Saburi and Torikichi Obata. To consider Mr. Obata's case first, there has been no official announcement from the National Government regarding his rejection, but in view of reports of resolutions by public organizations opposing his acceptance which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers, it is obvious that the Chinese Government had no other course than to confidentially inform the Japanese Government not to send Mr. Obata to Nanking. The Chinese objection to Mr. Obata was based chiefly on the supposition that he had considerable to do with the drafting and presentation of the Twenty-One Demands in 1915. He was counsellor at the Peiping Legation and director of the political bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office at the time of the presentation of the Demands. He was then appointed Minister to China and served in Peiping from 1918 to 1922. During the course of the Versailles Treaty deliberations, Mr. Obata again earned Chinese animosities by issuing an ultimatum to the Peiping Foreign Office demanding that China sign the Versailles Treaty containing the clause which confirmed Japan in the possession of the former German interests in Shantung. The Chinese delegates at Paris had refused to sign the treaty, so Mr. Obata, apparently upon instructions from Tokyo had gone to the Chinese Foreign Office and demanded that the Chinese Government order the delegates to sign. His interview with the Peiping Foreign Minister was said to have been accompanied by the usual "table-pounding" procedure which formerly was a favorite method of intimidating Chinese officialdom. However, the method failed that time and this action on the part of Mr. Obata was directly responsible for an outburst of anti-Japanism throughout the country which culminated in a nation-wide boycott of Japanese products. The Chinese, particularly the Nationalists, have not forgotten those events or Mr. Obata's share in them, hence the agitation which developed recently when it was learned that the Japanese Government contemplated his appointment as Minister to Nanking. Then to make matters still worse, Mr. Obata, shortly following his appointment gave out an interview indicating his opposition to any relinquishment of exterritoriality and also declaring his intention of demanding an extension of Japan's "rights" of navigation of Chinese waterways, and this at a time when the Chinese are trying to restrict the operation of foreign shipping on her rivers and in her coastal trade.

We now turn to Mr. Saburi whose untimely death a few weeks ago has been a subject of general comment and regret, not only in China but also in various Western foreign offices where he was well and favorably known. Mr. Saburi had just been appointed Japanese Minister to China and had visited Nanking where he presented his credentials, following which he held conferences with his fellow nationals in Shanghai, Tientsin, Dairen and Harbin. He then returned to Tokyo where, following a conference with officials of his government, he killed himself by firing a bullet into his brain. At first it was thought he had been murdered but when it was more or less definitely established that he had taken his own life the Japanese Government issued a report that his suicide was due to mourning over his wife who had died three years ago. This report, however, did not carry much weight in China where it was known that Mr. Saburi had committed suicide because of the refusal of the Japanese Government to consider favorably his recommendations for a re-establishment of Sino-Japanese relations on a new and sound basis. Exactly what Mr. Saburi recommended is not known and probably never will be known, but sufficient is known regarding his conversations with Chinese officials and particularly with Japanese officials in Manchuria, to gain some idea of the general outline of his recommendations which allegedly went far beyond the negotiation of a new commercial treaty. As a matter of fact Mr. Saburi is supposed to have recommended a complete reorientation of Japanese policy toward China, including Japanese interests in Manchuria, and when his plan was turned down, he followed the usual procedure of a patriotic Japanese official. He committed suicide. Mr. Saburi had had a most brilliant diplomatic career. Starting at the bottom of the service he had advanced rapidly through the various grades, serving successively as attache in China, Russia, France, Washington and London and also in his home foreign office. Recently he had been Counsellor at the London Embassy. He was liberal minded and possessed courage. His death was a serious blow to the Chinese and to liberal-minded Japanese and a very great disaster from the standpoint of Sino-Japanese relations.

RICKSHA: SIGN OF INTERIOR LABOR STATUS

THE CHRISTMAS campaign of the *[illegible] China Daily News* for a fund of $10,000 for Shanghai rickshamen, while most commendable, has served to call attention to a labor situation which is a disgrace to modern China. The profession of ricksha-puller attracts the lowest class of labor in China because the only thing required is physical strength, hence it means that some thousands of human beings in Shanghai and elsewhere in the country are compelled to do work that in western lands is done by horses or mechanical means. In Japan, the rickshaman practically has been eliminated by the auto-bus and motor truck and the same eventually will happen in China. But considering the problem from the standpoint of Shanghai, there is one way in which the ricksha quickly could be eliminated and that is by the use of modern taxicabs, that is, "cruising" taxis that could "pick up" fares along the street. Shanghai of course has plenty of taxicabs and motor-busses, but no cruising taxis similar to most large cities of the world, or to bring the matter closer home, similar to the large city of Harbin. The population of Harbin, including the old Russian and Chinese sections, probably is as large as that of the International Settlement of Shanghai, but in all Harbin there are said to be not more than 3,000 rickshas, the reason for this being that most of the transportation in the city has been taken over by taxicabs, most of them owned by individuals, which are permitted to pick up passengers along the street. In Harbin one may ride from one end of the city to the other, a distance of some three miles for as low as twenty cents in Harbin currency which figures out at about twelve or fifteen cents in Shanghai currency. Here in Shanghai if one wishes to obtain a taxi he must order it and then pay a minimum of $1 for any distance. In Harbin when one desires a taxi he steps to the curb and hails one. The taxis make a regular circuit about the city and pick up passengers along the route until all the space is filled and then drops them as the passengers may wish. As a result of the cheap and efficient taxi service no rickshas are permitted on Kitaiskaya street, which corresponds to Nanking Road in Shanghai. As a matter of fact few taxis are ever seen in the foreign section at all, confining their activities to the narrow streets in the Foochiatien or section where most of the Chinese residents live. Similar regulations could easily be enforced here and it would pay the Municipal Council to send a commission to Harbin to study the traffic problem and how it has been solved in that important city of North Manchuria. However, that would result in a loss of face because Shanghai is foreign-administered, while Harbin is run entirely by the Chinese and in general run much more efficiently than is the foreign section here. The greatest handicap which Shanghai would experience in attempting to eliminate the ricksha-puller, would be the opposition of the ricksha-hongs, or companies which rent rickshas, and, incidentally pile up vast fortunes through this form of exploitation of Chinese labor. Up to the present the proprietors of these ricksha-hongs have had sufficient political and financial power to prevent the Municipal Council from taking any steps in the direction of limitation or regulation, but when the Chinese obtain control of the administration there is a likelihood that something will be done, because Young China surely will not wish to exhibit this form of degraded labor before the eyes of the world, especially in an important port city that is visited by thousands of tourists yearly.

A DAMPER TO BE PUT ON SHANGHAI NIGHT LIFE

THE Shanghai (Foreign) Municipal Council has issued a notification that from February 1 all cabarets, bars, restaurants, etc. must close their doors at two o'clock in the morning. This order has caused consternation in the ranks of these gentry, who have already emitted a wail to the effect that the enforcement of this order will mean that they will have to go out of business as the class of people who patronize their establishments are of the kind that really do not get into their stride until after that hour.

Just what effect the Council's dictum will have on the night life of Shanghai remains to be seen, but if it will have the effect of lessening the importance of this phase of life in this part of the world it will be a matter for congratulation. Stirling Fessenden, Director General of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, was quoted as saying during his recent holiday in the United States that Shanghai is tougher than Chicago, and persons who know both cities will probably agree with that verdict. Incidentally it may be mentioned that rivals of the great city along Lake Michigan see to it that the toughness there is "played up" to a full extent, and if the real toughness of Shanghai is not so well known as that of Chicago it is probably because it has suffered less from unfavorable propaganda. It certainly is a lamentable state of affairs that just as in the old days in the United States the principal revenue of many of the smaller newspapers was derived from so-called patent medicines, the principal revenue of the daily newspapers of Shanghai is derived from its night life, and not one of them has been courageous enough to materially assist in improving conditions. Indeed, one rather suspects that the reason is that they do not wish to cut into their most outstanding source of income. No one with a sense of proportion hopes for a Puritanical crusade in this part of the world; probably no one would recommend the enforcement of Prohibition here. But that night life conditions in Shanghai have assumed Garguantuan proportions is a fact that is all too evident. Many an otherwise promising career in this part of the world has gone on the rocks because the temptations of night life have been too great. And it has not been merely the existence or the extent of the temptations that has been responsible for the downfall, but the fact that everything was apparently condoned, for "everybody was doing it."

Sino-Russian Agreement Over C. E. R. ?

The North-China Daily News, official British newspaper in Shanghai which apparently has access to secret sources of Soviet Russian news and propaganda in Shanghai which is not open to other newspapers in the city, published on Tuesday, Dec. 24, the following alleged terms of the preliminary agreement between the Chinese and Soviet delegates for a settlement of the controversy over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Thus far there has been no verification of the report from Chinese sources either at Nanking or Harbin.

Full Text of Agreement

On December 22 M. Simanovsky, representing the Moscow Foreign Office and Mr. Tsai, representing the Chinese Republic, signed the following protocol:

1. Preliminary conditions of the Government of the U.S.S.R. understood by both parties in full conformity with the telegram of Mr. Litvinov of November 27 and the Nikolsk-Ussuriisk protocol of December 3 as restoration of the situation existing prior to the conflict and based upon the Mukden and Peking agreements.

All outstanding questions which have arisen during the period of joint Soviet-Chinese management of the Railway are to be solved at the forthcoming conference. Accordingly the following measures are to be immediately carried out:

(a) Restoration, on basis of the old agreement, of the activity of the Management of the C. E. R. and resumption by Soviet members of the Management of their duties. Henceforth the Chinese Chairman of the Management and Soviet Vice-Chairman of the Management must act only jointly in conformity with article 6 of the Soviet-Mukden agreement.

(b) Restoration of the former proportion of offices held by Soviet and Chinese citizens and reinstatement (or immediate appointment of new candidates should such be recommended on the Soviet side) of Soviet citizens, officers chiefs and assistant chiefs of departments.

(c) Orders and instructions on the C. E. R. issued on behalf of Management and Administration of C. E. R. beginning on July 10, 1929 are considered invalid unless properly confirmed by the local management and administration of the road.

Release of Prisoners

2. All Soviet citizens without exception arrested by Chinese authorities after May 1, 1929 and in connection with the conflict immediately to be released without subdivision into any categories, including Soviet citizens arrested during the search of the Harbin Consulate on May 27, 1929.

The Government of the U. S. S. R. also immediately releases all Chinese citizens without exception arrested in connection with the conflict and interned Chinese soldiers and officers.

3. All workers and employees of the C.E.R., citizens of the U.S.S.R. discharged or resigned, beginning July 10, to be given the right and opportunity immediately to return to positions held prior to discharge and to receive money owing them from C.E.R.

Those discharged and resigned, who fail to utilize this right must immediately be paid full wages, pension dues etc. owing to them.

Vacancies may be filled only by a proper order of the lawful management and administration of the C.E.R. and all former Russian citizens non-citizens of the U.S.S.R. employed by C.E.R. during conflict must be summarily and immediately discharged.

4. Chinese authorities immediately to disarm the Russian White Guards detachments and deport from the Three Eastern Provinces their organizers and inspirers.

Restoration of Consulates

5. Leaving open the question of resumption of full diplomatic and consular relations between U.S.S.R. and China until the Soviet-Chinese Conference, both parties consider possible and necessary the immediate restoration of Soviet consulates in the territory of the Three Eastern Provinces and Chinese Consulates at respective points of the Soviet Far East. In view of the fact that the Union Government declared on May 21, 1929, that "since the Chinese Authorities have proved by all their actions their clear unwillingness and inability to reckon with the generally accepted principles of International law and customs, it on its part does not henceforth regard itself bound by these principles in relation to Chinese representation in Moscow and Chinese Consulates in Soviet Territory and that this representation and these Consulates will no longer enjoy the extraterritoriality to which International Law entitles them," and that both parties intend to restore consular relations between them on a basis conforming with the principles of International Law and customs, the Mukden Government declares that it undertakes to assure the Soviet Consulates on the territory of the Three Eastern Provinces full inviolability and all privileges to which international law and custom entitle them and will of course refrain from any action violating this inviolability, and these privileges. On its part the Government of the U. S. S. R. discontinues the special *Regime* established by it between May 21, 1929 and the rupture of relations for Chinese Consulates and grants these Consulates, which are to be restored by virtue of the first clause of this point, on the territory of the Soviet Far East, all privileges and the full inviolability to which international law and custom entitle them.

Resumption of Commerce

6. With restoration of Consulates, opportunity immediately is given for the resumption of normal activity of all Soviet business organizations existing before the conflict within the Three Eastern Provinces.

Similar opportunity is offered to restore Chinese commercial enterprises which existed within the U. S. S. R. and whose operations were discontinued in connection with the C. E. R. conflict.

The question of commercial relations between the two countries as a whole to be settled at the Soviet Chinese Conference.

7. The question of real guarantees of observance of agreements and the interests of both sides are to be solved at the forthcoming conference.

8. The Soviet Chinese Conference to regulate all oustanding questions to be held at Moscow on January 25, 1930.

9. The peaceful situation on the frontiers of China and the U. S. S. R. to be restored immediately with the subsequent withdrawal of troops by both sides.

10. This protocol comes into force from moment of its signature.

Phi Beta Kappa Anniversary Celebrated by Members in Tientsin

Fifteen members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society assembled at the Chop Suey restaurant in Tientsin December 6 to celebrate the 153rd anniversary of the founding of the fraternity. Dr. W. W. Yen (Virginia 1900) presided. The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. John C. Ferguson (Boston, 1886). Other members present were: Rev. Earle H. Ballou, (Yale, 1912); Mrs. Ballou, (Middlebury, 1912); Miss Constance Buell, (Wellesley, 1913); Dr. Chao Tien Lin, (Harvard, 1909); Captain Elbridge Colby, (Columbia, 1912); Miss Ida Frantz, (Ohio Wesleyan, 1914); Mr. L. Newton Hayes, (Wooster, 1905); Miss Elizabeth Hobart, (North-western, 1913); Dr. W.T. Hobart, (North-western, 1879); Mrs. Me Tsung Ma, (Michigan, 1923); Mr. A. G. Robinson, (Colby, 1906); Mrs. A. G. Robinson, (Wellesley, 1913); Mrs. Orin de Motte Walker; (DePauw, 1899).

Dr. Ferguson spoke of the mission of the society and of the duty of its members. A splendid tribute was paid to Dr. Voorhees, the General Secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, through whose efforts the organization has been given a legal status such as it had never previously enjoyed. Dr. Ferguson exhibited a Phi Beta Kappa membership "key" of great value, the possession of Mr. C.C. Steinbeck of Peiping. It was cast over 100 years ago.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Publishes Report on China

An extensive report on Chinese agriculture, including both its present status and methods, has been published by the Department of Agriculture. It was compiled by the Agricultural Commissioner, Mr. Nyhus of Shanghai, the data having been largely gathered on a boat trip up the Yangtze. The report shows that lack of transportation has been the principal hampering factor in the economic development of Szechuan province, although present road-building is affording help for the future.

Mr. Nyhus declared that the farmers of China have shown themselves to be skilled in the adjusting of their activities to climate, nature of the soil and other factors to any given locality, but they lack collective organizations outside the families and also lack official leadership. Thus the processes of stabilization of the agricultural situation are retarded.

New American Minister Has Had Long Service In China

BY MARGARET HICKS WILLIAMS

(Reprintel from the New York Times)

A few days ago, when in effect, Nelson Trusler Johnson was told to "go east, young man," all of official Washington applauded, from Syphax, the colored messenger who serves him, to President Hoover whom he serves. Mr. Johnson is to fill the difficult and delicate post of American Minister to China.

For more than two years he has been Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, whose duty it is to interpret American policy and safeguard American interests both in China and Japan. But this is only a small part of the preparation which he brings to his new task.

Twenty-two years ago a young student in George Washington University was offered the opportunity to enter the United States Foreign Service as a student interpreter in China. He accepted. He was immediately sent there to undertake the learning of one of the most difficult foreign languages in the world. He met with phenomenal success. Chinese officials have said that Nelson Johnson spoke better Chinese than any foreigner they had ever known.

Vice Consul At Mukden

Two years after he began his life work in the Orient he was sent to Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, as Vice Consul, interpreter and then as Deputy Consul General. The next eight years saw him in Harbin at one of the most strategic railheads in China: in the very heart of Central China at Hankow: in the greatest port in the Orient at Shanghai; twelve hundred miles up the Yangtsze at Chungking: and south in Hunan Province at Changsha. Everywhere he went he left a record of exceptional service and gained the regard of Chinese and foreign friends.

While he was still a young man he was chosen to sit on the Mixed Court in Shanghai, where he had full authority to adjudicate cases both of a civil and criminal nature.

In the Fall of 1918 Mr. Johnson was called home to take the "China desk" in the Far Eastern section of the Department of State. Three years later, while still serving in this capacity, he was elevated to the coveted post of Consul General. Then only 34, he was the youngest man in the service with so high a rank. Shortly before this, the Washington Arms Conference had been called and he had been appointed an "expert assistant" in the American group.

Inspected Consulates

At the close of the Washington Conference, with the designation of consul-general-at-large, he was sent to the "District of Eastern Asia" to inspect and report upon the work of all American consulates from Siberia to Australia and from the western borders of China to the eastern borders of Japan. When four years later he returned to Washington with a more recent and comprehensive knowledge of the whole Oriental situation than any other man in the service, he was appointed Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State.

In the midst of the inspection trip from which he returned to become the chief of what in State Department parlance is known as "F. E.," the great earthquake of 1923 occured in Japan. Secretary Johnson was in Shanghai at the time. Learning of the disaster, he went to Yokohama. He found the American Consul dead and the city an open grave with the burned and mangled bodies of thousands, including many of his own countrymen. Tirelessly he worked for weeks.

Yokohama Earthquake

At the end of it all he wrote a friend: "I found Yokohama in ruins. I left it busy removing the last vestiges of the confused masses of brick, a city of small galvanized iron shops and houses looking for all the world like a crude mining town in Alaska or a boom town of the prairies, and no longer the Oriental city of Kipling and the whaler. I shall go back presently. But whatever Yokohama becomes I shall always see in it and behind it the ruined city, the piles of confused brick and heat-twisted iron, the china doll's head lying beside the whitened incinerated bones of the child, here where two were killed, there where two hundred were roasted alive, and it will always be a city of ghosts."

In 1927 John Van Antwerp MacMurray was relieved of his post as Assistant Secretary of State and sent to Peking, and Nelson Johnson was appointed in his place. The number of men in the United States Foreign Service who have ever been elevated to a rank so high can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

That Washington views the post in China as most important is indicated by the fact that two successive Assistant Secretaries of State have been chosen to undertake the mission it entails. The significance of China in the foreign affairs of the United States looms large. Year by year the Orient becomes of increasing importance in the political and commercial world. A nation of more than 400,000,000 people, with an area a third again as large as the continental United States, it is a country not only to be reckoned with in the future but now.

Well Fitted For Post

It is believed in Washington that no man is better fitted than Nelson Johnson for the post he is to fill. He returns to China having friends among every class and clique. He is said to hold the affection and respect of the missionary and the business man, the diplomat and the soldier. Almost of more importance, it is believed, he has a deep understanding of China itself and is respected by the Chinese. He is able to converse in their own language and has a wide personal knowledge of almost every section of their vast country. He is familiar with Chinese history. He has sat at the same conference table with Admiral Tsi and Sun Yat-sen, and has known the Royal Emperor and Marshal Chang.

Mr. Johnson has a dynamic personality, friendliness and spontaneous houmor. As a story-teller he has few equals. For literature he has a deep sense of appreciation and a highly developed critical faculty. Into a copy of Don Byrne's "Messer Marco Polo" for a friend, he wrote: "He had a soft heart for wee children and was easy on horses." The sentence sheds light on one of the many sides of his character.

His friends say there is not one ounce of "pomposity" in his make-up. Of American stock, he is, they say, scholarly without being pedantic, simple and forthright without being plain. His office in the State Department is hung with paintings of former Presidents, which he found relegated to the dampness of the cellar or subcellar and reclaimed. His Summer home in Maryland, a few miles out of Washington, speaks eloquently of his appreciation of the sources of America's greatness. To him is attributed a faculty for seeing in the present the historical significance for the future of apparently unimportant things. While he was Chief of the Far Eastern Division he dug out the official document which created it a division in the Department of State, and obtained autographed photographs of all of the chiefs from the very first and hung them on the walls.

He spent his last holiday, a few weeks ago, with a copy of Carl Sandburg's "Lincoln" under his arm, retracing in his motor car from Larus County, Ky., through Illinois and Ohio on to Washington itself, the eastward steps of the Civil War President of the United States.

Outstanding Need

I asked Secretary Johnson what he felt was the outstanding question today between the United States and China and he replied: "A strengthening of the traditional ties of friendship, a deepening of the mutual understanding with which we have always held each other. China is a great nation—at present torn by unfortunate strife, but peace will some day come. All of China's friends hope for the early advent of that day."

The role of American Minister in China—"Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary" as diplomatic parlance knows him—requires a wide versatility, firmness and humor, sympathy and tact. The divergent interests of 10,000 Americans in China itself must be looked after and the interests at home to which $34,000,000 worth of imports and $152,000,000 worth of exports bear testimony, must be seen to as well. China is at present in the throes of a far-reaching civil war. This in itself is no easy situation with which to be faced. The delicate question of "extraterritoriality" will be one of the first problems which Secretary Johnson will undoubtedly have to negotiate. He goes east presented with no sinecure. But official Washington will bid him farewell with a deep conviction that he will leave upon the work on which he is about to enter the stamp of permanence and worth.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA

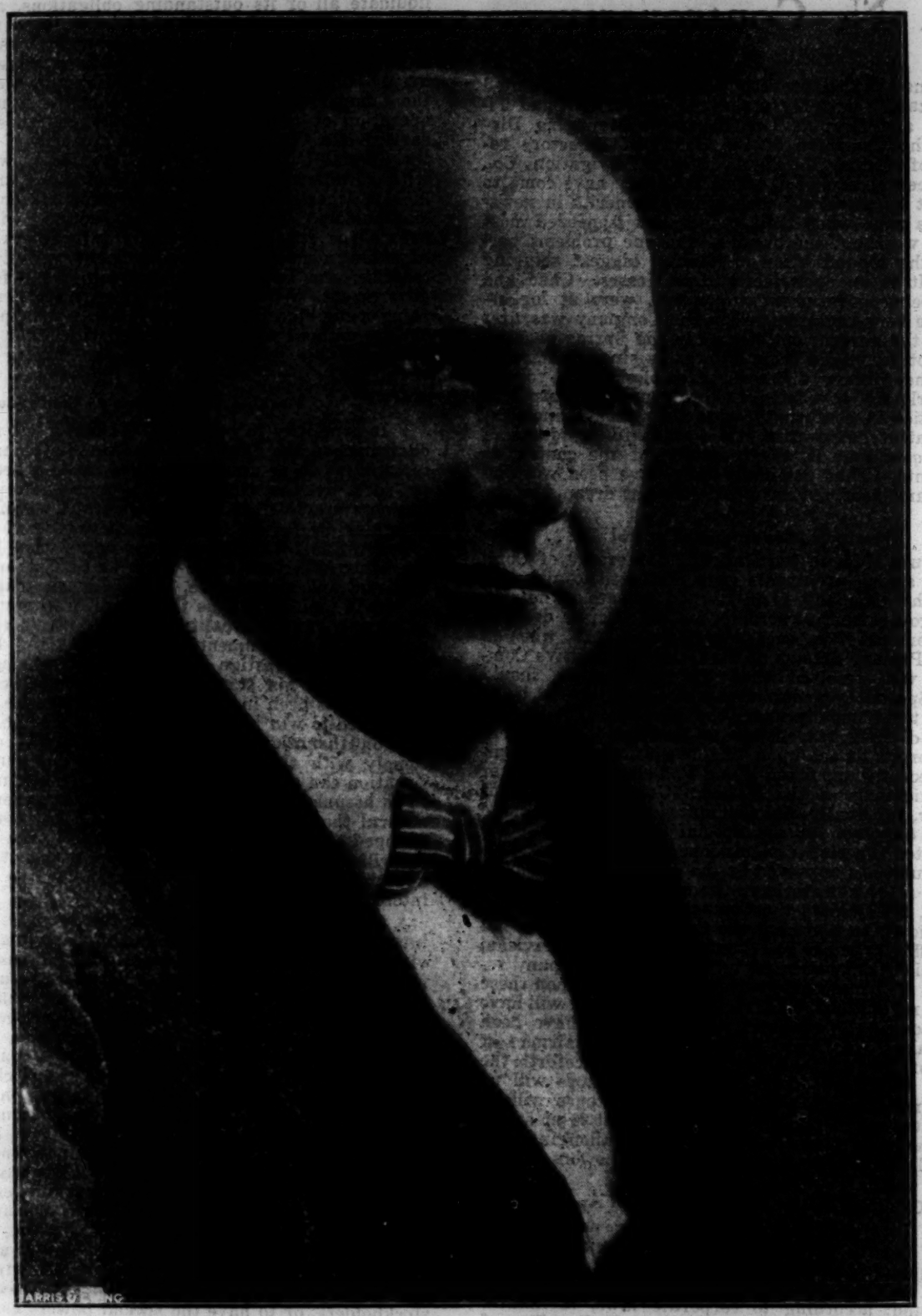


Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

Nelson Tresler Johnson, Recently Appointed Minister to China, Held the Position of Assistant Secretary of State from August 9, 1927, up to the time of this Present Appointment. He Was Born in Washington, D. C., April 3, 1887, and After Graduating from George Washington University, Was Appointed Student Interpreter to China, August 27, 1907. He Held Successively Posts as Vice and Deputy Consul General at Mukden, Harbin, Hankow, and Shanghai. He Served in Shanghai from 1911 to 1915 During Which Time He Was Designated to Exercise Judicial Authority in Civil and Criminal Cases. After Serving for a Short Time as Consul at Chungking, He was Appointed Consul at Changsha, where He Served from March 2, 1915 to July 30, 1918, Coming Back to Shanghai for a Few Months in the Latter Part of 1918 When he Was Assigned to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. During 1921 He Served as Expert Assistant on Far Eastern Affairs to the American Commissioners at the Conference on the Limitation of Armanent in 1925. He was Appointed Consul General at Large, November 23, 1921, and Assigned to the Work of Inspecting the District of EastAsia. Back Again to the Department of State, He Held the Post of Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs Until August 9, 1927, When He Was Appointed Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Johnson Is Unmarried.

The China Merchants S. N. Controversy

BY PAUL K. WHANG

THE time-honored proverb "Divided, we fall, united we stand" certainly makes no appeal to Chao Ti-chiao and Marquis Lee, being the Managing Director and the Chairman of the Board of Directors respectively of China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., who have been on such bad terms that they have come to open conflict by attacking each other's demerits in newspapers, at a time when their cooperation is needed most in order to work out the hundred and one problems pertaining to the rehabilitation of China's biggest shipping company. It is an open secret that Messrs. Chao and Lee, both being government appointees, were at loggerheads at the very beginning when the Company was first passed into the government control in the Spring of 1928, and have not reconciled their differences since then, inasmuch as they follow different principles: The former having fearlessly advocated the government control of public utilities in conformity with Dr. Sun's Principles; while the latter has consistently worked for a return of the *status quo*, that is, the returning of the control to the merchants. Thus nominally they have been working under the same roof, but have had different dreams on the same bed.

Private vs. Government Control

In August 1928, in the National Conference of Communication, strong arguments were presented to alter the status of the Company from one of private ownership to that of government ownership, but no concrete decision of any importance was reached until June, 1929, when in the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, it was resolved that the government should appoint a Special Commissioner, whose duty should be to re-organize the Company under the direction of a Special Committee directly responsible to the National Government. In order to act upon this resolution, the government has recently appointed Wong Pah-chun, the Minister of Communications of the National Government, to act, *pro tempore*, for the Special Committee and Chao Ti-chiao to act, *pro tempore*, for the Special Commissioner. The newly created Special Commissioner, through six provisional regulations approved by the government, has been empowered, inter alia, to have the sole power, within his jurisdiction, to liquidate the Company's properties, stocks and obligations; to represent the Company in all external and legal affairs, and to re-organize under the supervision of the Special Committee the affairs of the Company together with all its subsidiary companies. Based upon these provisional regulations, the Special Commissioner will have extensive powers to exercise, some of which have been obviously taken over from the hands of the Chairman of the Board of Directors. It is evident that henceforth the post of the Chairman of the Board of Directors will no longer assume any importance, and its existence will be only superfluous. In finding that his interest is at stake, Mr. Lee has issued circular telegrams challenging Mr. Chao as to legality in exercising such wide powers. Thus the fight is on!

Mr. Chao Says Corporate Laws Do Not Apply

In Mr. Lee's petitions, he has taken a special exception to the powers conferred upon the Special Commissioner to liquidate the company's properties, stocks and its obligations, as C. M. S. N. Co., he alleges, is a private enterprise and, according to corporate laws, its affairs should be governed by stockholders. The applicability of the corporate laws to the present case is questioned by Mr. Chao, who in his reply has retorted that C. M. S N. Co. occupies a special status, and therefore the corporate laws do not apply. Furthermore he has challenged Mr. Lee as to the legality of his being the Chairman of the Board of Directors, which post, in accordance wth the corporate laws, should be filled by the one duly elected by the stockholders, but Mr. Lee has received this appointment from the government.

Boiled down to their essence, the present arguments have been centered on the fight for the control of the Company's properties. It should be noted here that C. M. S. N. Co., though financially it has been in a deep hole, yet boasts of vast possessions in real estate located in Shanghai and other river- and sea-ports. Through the appreciation of land value in recent years, its real estate in Shanghai alone is valued at ten millions of taels, mentioning not the properties in other ports. It is authoritatively stated that with the disposal of Company's superfluous estates, it will be financially able to liquidate all of its outstanding obligations, and will still have sufficient money left over to build a fleet of new and modern ships. Since the Company passed into the government control last year, the new management headed by Mr. Chao has long entertained such a plan to rebuild the Company, but with the difficulty in securing the cooperation of the stock-holders, the plan has never been carried out. However, with the creation of the office of the Special Commissioner, who eventually will be vested with powers as defined above, Mr. Chao can proceed on his long-cherished plan even without the consent of the stockholders. This government action will naturally arouse the suspicion of certain large stockholders, who have long denounced the government control of their enterprise, and have always entertained the fear that the government will confiscate their properties. Mr. Lee, being a big stockholder himself, can not help viewing the change without alarm in common with other stockholders, and keep his mouth shut without raising some objections.

Marquis Lee's Status as Chairman

It is worthy to be noted that Mr. Lee's status as the chairman of the Board of Directors is as unique as interesting: It is unique, because he has been appointed as such by the government, contrary to the common business practice; and it is interesting, because the Board of which he is the Chairman, is composed of no other directors, as at the time of reorganization last year all the other directors made their exit good on the charge of fraud and malpractice, and these vacancies have since been left unfilled. Thus the Board of Directors exists in name only, and in reality it is one man's show. In accepting the government appointment, Mr. Lee has lost much of his prestige and confidence among the stockholders, and his status has been considered as illegal. Thus he has been in a dilemma: On the one hand, he has attempted to win back the favor of some big stockholders, and on the other hand, he has used his diplomacy to comply with the dictates of the government. But this situation can not last forever, as a man can not be expected to assume two faces all the time. Therefore it is only natural that as soon as he finds that his power has been stripped off and his position relegated to the back ground, he will not hesitate to make denouncement against the new regime on the pretext of defending the stockholders' interest.

Being in the nature of a third party, we are not interested in their arguments, however sound and convincing they may be, but what interests us is by what means China's biggest shipping company can be put on its own foot again. Time and again, we have been told by the best informant of the Company's going ons that the best course leading to its rehabilitation is to dispose of its superfluous properties in order to pay off its obligations. The writer in his previous articles on C. M. S. N. Co. has stated to the effect that with the interest charges amounting to more than one million taels yearly on all its outstanding obligations it is next to impossible to put the Company on a running basis, and that it behooves the Company to pay off all its indebtedness by converting its fixed assets into the current ones. Thus Mr. Chao, formerly the Managing Director and now the Special Commissioner of C. M. S. N. Co., has hit the nail on its head in conceiving this plan as a preliminary step for carrying out his program of reconstruction. But to carry it out, he has either to obtain the consent of the stockholders, or to have the special powers conferred upon him by the government. Under ordinary circumstances, the stockholders might give support to this plan; but with the Company under the government control and supervision, they have remained assuming an attitude of non-cooperation, and will under no circumstances give their consent to any change, inasmuch as they have suspected every government gesture, in fear that their properties might be confiscated and that the fund raised through the disposal of their properties might be misappropriated. Being well aware of this situation, Mr. Chao has approached and convinced the government with his project of reorganization. The National government, which has already taken over the control of the Company in face of the stiff opposition of the stockholders, does not hesitate to go one step further by conferring upon Mr. Chao the necessary powers for the early consummation of

(*Continued on page 155*)

Record of Soviet Aggression in Manchuria

This is the third installment of incidents recorded by the Harbin newspapers showing the acts of spoliation perpetrated by the Soviet forces in Chinese territory. The second installment was published last week.

Aug. 31—Two rails were found laid across the track at a point 1136 klm. from Manchuli station. These had been taken from reserve stock.

The premises of the Chinese school at Kuangchentsu caught fire at 7 a.m. Incendiarism is suspected.—(*Kung Pao, No. 814*)

Soviet forces supported by artillery attacked and occupied K'a-lung. According to the report of a soldier who escaped, the military barracks have been burnt down, horses and cattle having been driven off by the Reds.—(*Kung Pao, No. 827*)

During the night preceding Sept. 1, 20 Soviet subjects were arrested in the garden attached to the Railway Club at Manchuli. They had congregated there to discuss measures aimed at inflicting damage to the C.E.R.—(*Kung Pao, No. 815*)

Sept. 1—Train No. 3 was brought to a sudden stop at a point 1361 klm. from Manchuli owing to a wooden beam having been placed across the track, the ends of which were found firmly fastened to two sleepers.

At 4 p.m. a party of Soviet scouts opened fire on the Chinese entrenched at Pogranitchnaya and then retired. Kirin troops retook the town of J'ang-yung-hsien. It was found that the town had greatly suffered at the hands of the enemy.—(*Kung Pao, No. 816*)

Sept. 4.—The Harbin police arrested and interned in the Concentration Camp 20 members belonging to the Soviet "Otmol" organization.

Intermittent artillery fire was noted on the front at Manchuli.

A Soviet aeroplane flew over the Chalainor mines.—(*Kung Pao, No. 817*)

Soviet forces subjected positions held by Kirin troops at Mi-shan-hsiang to intensive machine gun fire.—(*Kung Pao, No. 821*)

Sept. 5—At 1 a.m. in the region of Tao-Tun-t'se Soviet troops made attempt to advance. This was frustrated by rifle fire. During the day three Soviet aeroplanes flew over the region and that of Pogranitchnaya.—(*Kung Pao, No. 831*)

During the night Soviet scouts fired at our sentinels in the vicinity of Manchuli.

Sept. 6—At 2 p.m. Soviet forces attacked the Chinese position in the vicinity of Manchuli, but were repulsed. At daybreak 8 Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitered the region.—(*Kung Pao, No. 812*)

Sept. 7—A mine was exploded under train No. 3 at a spot some 1474 klm. from Manchuli; 3 men were killed.

In the morning large forces of Soviet troops supported by cavalry and artillery attacked the sector Manchuli-Chalainor, but by 5 p.m. were forced to retreat to their own territory. (*Kung Pao, No. 821*)

Sept. 8—At 2 a.m. a gang of laborers repairing the track at the place where the explosion had taken place the day before, were fired at from the hillside close by.—(*Kung Pao. No. 821*)

Five aeroplanes appeared above Pogranitchnaya at 5.30 a.m. and threw bombs in the vicinity of the station.

At 8 a.m. Soviet artillery and machine guns opened fire on our positions defending Pogranitchnaya.

At 3.50 p.m. six Soviet aeroplanes again appeared and dropped bombs in the area of the station. In all 30 high explosive bombs were dropped. 18 railway men and 30 soldiers were wounded. Passenger and goods station as well as cars on the track suffered greatest damage. (*Kung Pao, No 821/2; Russkoe Slovo, Oct 10*)

Soviet troops attempted to attack us on the Manchuli front, but were repulsed.

Eight Soviet planes reconnoitred the sector Manchuli-Chalainor.—(*Kung Pao, No. 822*)

Sept. 9—About 10 a.m. Soviet armoured trains commenced shelling our positions at Manchuli. About midday firing ceased, but was resumed at 5 p.m.—(*Kung Pao, No. 821*)

Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitere d the Pogranitchnaya front. During the day Soviet renewed their attack on our positions at Manchuli. Artillery fire was kept up without intermission until nightfall.

A skirmish took place at Ti-lang-tao, between Ussuri and Sungari where red troops tried to disembark on Chinese territory.—(*Kung Pao, No. 824*)

Sept. 10—Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitered the region in the vicinity of Pogranitchnaya.—(*Kung Pao, No. 822*)

At 5 a.m. Soviet troops launched an offensive against our positions in the area of Manchuli, but were repelled.—(*Kung Pao, No. 824*)

Sept. 11—A group of Reds 30 in number crossed the Amur and attacked the village of Hu-chia-li-tsu (Tsitsihar province).—(*Kung Pao, No. 832*)

Sept. 12—At 8 a.m. Soviet troops renewed their attack on Pogranitchnaya. This lasted until 3 p.m. when the Reds fell back.

Soviet aeroplanes spent the whole day in flying over and reconnoitering the area Pogranitchnaya-Mulin.—(*Kung Pao, No. 825*)

Red troops on the Amur in the region of Ta-yin opened fire on the Chinese bank of the river. Two Chinese were killed.—(*Kung Pao, No 829*)

Sept. 13—Soviet aeroplanes flew over and reconnoitred the area Pogranitchnaya-Mulin-Ehuo.

Soviet troops after crossing the Amur looted and burnt many Chinese houses in the region of Ta-yin, amongst others the village Ch'ao-to yin.

Sept. 14—Admiral Shen telegraphs: according to the report of a sailor who managed to escape from Habarovsk, Chinese sailors and merchants are being captured by the Reds, their number at present exceeding 200. The prisoners are forced to work on a railroad towards the sea. They receive for food only half a pound of bread a day.

Sept. 15—By a general resolution passed by the shareholders of the Dalbank it was resolved to liquidate same. The above is looked upon as expressing a tendency by Soviet Russia to react detrimentally upon the economic life of the region.

Sept. 17—Two miscreants armed with revolvers attacked a track guard at point 1034: they took his sigalling flag and a box of petards.

Sept. 19—Soviet gunboats shelled the town of Sui-yan (at the estuary of the Sungari river in Kirin province). A strong force was disembarked which supported by artillery, attacked and occupied the town, burnt down several houses and liberated prisoners from the jail. Soviet planes, prior to the attack, had flown over and thoroughly reconnoitered the area in the vicinity of the town.—(*Kung Pao, Oct. 2*)

Sept. 20—Soviet planes reconnoitered the area in the vicinity of Pogranitchnaya and Manchuli.—(*Kung Pao, No. 830*)

Sept. 21—A water tower at the Kaolintsu Station took fire at 11.50 a.m. and at 7.10 p.m. a warehouse was destroyed by fire at Mifun. In both instances cause unknown.

Soviet planes flew over Pogranitchnaya. International troops composed of Koreans, Chinese, etc. have reinforced the Reds in this region. Soviet troops that had occupied Sui-yan evacuated the town Sept. 19.—(*Kung Pao, Oct. 2*)

Sept. 22—Soviet troops were discovered on Chinese territory in the vicinity of Pogranitchnaya. After a brisk skirmish they were forced to retire.—(*Kung Pao, No. 833*)

Sept. 23—Soviet planes flew over the area in the vicinity of Manchuli.—(*Kung Pao, No 832*)

Sept. 24—An armed force of a few hundred men appeared in the vicinity of the town Tun-hi.—(*Kung Pao, No. 833*)

Sept. 25—A troops of Soviet horse attacked the village of Laptarin (in the Three Rivers district). After a smart engagement with the Chinese guard on the spot they were repelled. Chinese losses: 2 killed, 3 wounded. Soviet losses 3 killed and several wounded.

A mounted Soviet force 40 in number, crossed the border into the Three Rivers district and drove away 92 head of cattle.—(*Zaria No 260*)

Sept. 28—A force of 200 Reds, having crossed the Argun under cover of motor boat armed with a machine gun, attacked a Chinese post of 10 men to the north of Sh'i-Wei. The Chinese were forced to retire (after having lost their commander and 6 men) and the Reds attacked and laid in ruins the villages Domasova and Komora. All the inhabitants excepting those who had taken to flight were annihilated and their property looted or demolished. Their homes were burnt to the ground. In all 50 have been killed. Having finished their dastardly work the Reds retired to their base on the other side of the river.

Sept. 29—The district Sui-wien has been occupied by Soviet troops.—(*Zaria, No. 263*)

(*To be Continued*)

Chinese Nationalism vs. the Unequal Treaties

BY DAVID TUNG FOO-HSU (徐東甫)

The highest, if not the sole, aim of the Chinese Nationalist Movement is twofold; viz., (1) To achieve Liberty and Equality by overthrowing the alien Manchu government, and thereby creating a democratic epoch and the people's rights upon a solid foundation; (2) To achieve Liberty and equality in the comity of nations by abolishing the so-called unequal treaties and special privileges extorted from the old Chinese government under duress.

Nowadays the comrades of the Kuomintang, and the Chinese people in general lay special stress upon the latter demand—the abolition of the unequal treaties. This is evidently because that with the disappearance of the Manchu usurpers, who held the state of the once Celestial Empire in serfdom close on three centuries, the Nationalist struggle from alien control has become a slogan of the eventful past; while liberty and equality in the international sense are still more worthy aspirations of the Chinese but to be realized in the distant future. To translate such worthy and commendable aspirations into actualities is, indeed, a Herculean task, which requires farsightedness and persistence, and, above all, a united front on the part of the entire nation in order to achieve the long coveted success.

Going after facts, and freeing one's self from the sense of pride, vanity and self-consolation, who can deny the truth that China has been long trampled down under the iron heels of the so-called "mighty" and "superior"; that her birthrights of Liberty and Equality in the family of nations have been denied her for at least about a century, ever since, if not before, the Nanking Treaty of 1842? Therefore, our struggle of today, if ever we are still cherishing at heart the highest aim of the Nationalist Movement, should largely aim at shattering the international shackles imposed upon the birthrights of the nation—Liberty and Equality.

Cracking the Hardest Nut

While the Chinese Nationalist leaders are straining every nerve in bringing to bear pressure upon the Powers concerned to yield concessions to China's legitimate aspirations, the defense line formed by the allied powers against the Chinese attack upon the alien encroachment is *ipso facto* so invulnerable that the task seems to be next to impossible. But to say that it is an impossible task is sheer nonsense.

Dr, Sun, the Nationalist leader, in his immortal work: "National Reconstruction" emphasized that "to know is difficult; to do is easy". With the aid of the great heritage as left behind by those worthy leaders in the preceding generation, the detailed complete plans and programs of national construction are at our disposal to our great advantage—which is a better soldier than our rashness, as once said the Immortal bard—the matter which we are attempting to accomplish is just within the compass of our knowldge, with little doubt as regards how to proceed with the work. Therefore we have, if I am not too vain to claim, surmounted the initial difficulties naturally attendant upon any big task: that is, to know. What is left to be desired is to carry out what is being taught. When Dr. Sun laid down his doctrine by emphasizing the difficulty of knowing and comparative ease of doing, evidently he did not mean to say that only to know, without collaborating by efforts to do, is sufficient to carry through the attempt. On the contrary, while it is admitted that to know is of primary importance, to do with persistence, patience and courage is chiefly essential and responsible for the final desired success.

Liberty and Equality we have dreamt of, we have been clamoring for, and we have a thorough knowledge about; but so far as the nation is concerned, these worthy-to-be-fought-for qualities are simply floating clouds soaring in the sky apparently not to be caught hold of in the immediate future. Why? Is it because we are not intellectually prepared to welcome them with open arms? No! It is only because we are lacking the united, persistent tremendous efforts to carry out what we are taught to do by our great leader.

It is beyond any shadow of doubt that the success of the Nationalist Movement—if there is ever such a thing—or the consummation of the doctrine of nationalism lies in the achievements of Liberty and Equality in the family of nations. It is a difficult but not an impossible task, which requires titanic strength. Otherwise we are destined to incur utter failure—the failure of the entire Nationalist Movement, to be but deplored by coming generations.

Unequal Treaties Must Go!

The so called "Unequal Treaties" are but contracts which bind the Chinese people hand and foot; simply sell our birthrights of liberty at a low price. Hence in order to realize the highest aim of the Nationalist movement—the consummation of "Nationalism",—it is a necessity to wipe out these age-long, archaic, disgraceful, inhuman treaties of international restraints of every sort. That accounts for the shout and yell for their abrogation—a slogan in popular vogue throughout the Nationalist Movement, especially when the base of revolutionary operations was shifted from Canton to Nanking, the present national capital. Yet it is of profoundest regret that these slogans were mere spasmodic outbursts of transient enthusiasm, which are, as an undeniable fact, bound to be subdued from zenith down to nadir when the powers that be are adopting suave measures and a conciliatory attitude towards the matter.

Consequently, within a period of more than two years since the establishment of the Nanking Government in the latter part of 1927, little if anything has been achieved in this connection. Unequal treaties stand in the way of our progress just as stalwart and predominating as ever with nothing impaired or abrogated. Naturally with such a stupendous task, we would be rather too exuberant to expect the success to be earned within such a short span of time. Therefore, if nought is achieved, so long as we never lose heart, it is all right. But look at the people in general, upon whom the major success is dependent, especially at the comrades of the Party, and you will be amazed by nothing so much as their disheartening, crestfallen manner. It is this that is to be lamented.

In-spite of all that, recent reports on the front pages of papers indicated China's insistence on the abolition of extrality. This time the Nanking Government seems to take it seriously by declaring that if the Powers concerned are reluctant to consider Chinese aspirations highly, or refuse aboliton of the anachronistic consular jurisdiction system, China is determined to announce its invalidity by 1st of January, 1930, *sine mora*.

The texts of American and British Notes recently released to the press, despite their seeming assurance of friendliness and goodwill towards China, indicate that both Governments are still not wholeheartedly willing to accede to China's legitimate demand. However, it is safe to say that if they refuse to meet China half way, a drawn battle is bound to ensue to the great detriment of friendly relations.

Extrality Abolition as a Prelude to Greater Success

The extraterritorrial privileges enjoyed by foreign nationals resident in China,are indeed disgraceful to the spirit of China's independence. This anomalous system has been, and still is, the object of dispute and therefore the stumbling block in China's amicable relations with the extrateritorrial powers. This obsolete system, to put it mildly, constitutes the salient feature of the so-called unequal treaties. It is absolutely incompatible with the principle of international law.

Our comrades sponsor the common cause, and cherish at heart the highest aim of the Nationalist Movement, under the guidance of Dr. Sun, our great revered Leader, and the ultimate consummation of the doctrine of Nationalism, aiming at the maintenance of the spirit of independence! If you were really earnest and persistent, the task of abolishing the unequal treaties confronting you might be easily accomplished, inasmuch as we have the way and the will. Gird up your loins and put your shoulders to the wheel, and the ultimate goal of success must be yours!

Surely the extrality abolition will only serve as a prelude to the greater success of abrogating the unequal treaties. If extrality is to remain intact, the protracted battle, will be indefinitely prolonged. In other words, extrality abolition is a stepping stone to effecting the emancipation of the Chinese race from the alien yoke as placed there by those treaties.

In conclusion, it would not be far from the truth to say that upon the success or failure in achieving this tremendous task hinges the fate of the entire Chinese nation in the throes of the struggle for liberty and equality. It is the success or failure of the entire Nationalist Movement, which exacts our best intelligence and utmost energy to save the multitudinous population of 400,000,000 from imminent destruction either physically or morally!

Nanking, December 15, 1929.

Land-Water-Air

SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Manchuria, the Land of Opportunity

London, Nov. 14th.

Describing Manchuria as the most remarkable land in the world of today, George L. Shaw of Antung, which is on the border of Manchuria and Korea, gave a very interesting address today to the members of the Far Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the possibilities of the country "as a British Market". Mr. F. Anderson presided. Mr. Shaw pointed out that Manchuria was as large as France and Germany together and five times the size of this country. It was extremely fertile, and the prophecy that it would become the granary of the world was being speedily realised. He had indeed seen crops grow a foot in 24 hours. The country was being steadily opened up by railways, of which as compared with 1,100 miles prior to the Russo-Japanese war there were now 3,700. Of these 1,100 were under Russian control and commonly styled the Chinese Eastern Railway. About 695 miles in all were under the Japanese while the balance had been built by the Chinese themselves either with their own capital or with borrowed money. These figures compared very well with the existence of only 5,000 miles of railway in China proper. Forty years ago there was practically no population in Manchuria. Today there were 40,000,000, and the number was increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 a year, mostly being Chinese who crossed from the province of Shantung, and who then, as the Japanese frequently raised difficulties over providing sufficient transport for them when they arrived at Dairen, walked up the country for hundreds of miles. He had seen 2,000 of them on a boat which, had it complied with our own Board of Trade regulations, could only have carried 120. In the last few years the prosperity of the country was becoming more and more marked, and there was a steadily rising standard of life. There was extraordinary internal activity, such as one saw in building and the planning of streets, and which one did not meet with elsewhere in China. This was doubtless due in part to the influence of the Japanese example.

Chinese Really Control

He was aware that many people when their attention was called to the possibilities of Manchuria remarked "Oh, the Japanese are there, and what's the good?" This fallacy must be ended. It was true that Dairen was the second port on the Chinese mainland after Shanghai, but there were five ports in all, Vladivostock which was controlled by the Russians and which took most of the exports until just recently, owing to the internal trouble, Antung and Newchang which were Chinese, and Dairen and Port Arthur, which were Japanese. Dairen was mainly a port of entry. Moreover the Japanese only could be said to control 1,400 out of the 400,000 square miles in Manchuria, so that the suggestion that they dominated the country was a bogey. There were only 140,000 Japanese in the whole country including the Japanese troops; the commercial community only numbered a few thousand and they were mostly shopkeepers. The real controllers of trade and the potential customers were Chinese.

Passing to the products, Mr. Shaw laid stress on the growing importance of the soya bean, of millet which largely went to Korea and of coal. Indeed every sort of mineral was found in Manchuria including gold and silver. One of the coal mines was the largest in the world covering an enormous acreage with seams of unexampled thickness. As regards imports, he was afraid it was an almost impossible task to recover the market in respect of cotton textiles, but the Lancashire producers were doing quite well. There was no doubt that in Japan the prices of cotton textiles were rising owing to increased cost of production and cost of living. The consumption of woollen textiles in Manchuria was rising steadily due to the prosperity of the people. In fact there was a growing demand for all sorts of articles of personal attire, yet the British were very badly represented. He had never come across any British hardware; it was all German. Nails, saws, etc. were either German or American. Metal goods such as corrugated iron sheets all came from the United States.

Too Many Middle Men

Mr. Shaw said the British were not getting their share of the trade in machinery or anything like it. The Japanese still retained an advantage inasmuch as they had refused to abandon the 33 1/3 per cent rebate on all Japanese goods carried overland from Japan through Korea, whereas all the other nations had abandoned any such rebate. In other words the Japanese goods received a rebate on the 5% prior to the recent tariff negotiations but not on the 10% which had been added to the 5%.

As regards the improvement of our trade, he thought there was too much handling of goods. They often passed through five sets of hands before they reached their destination. He was in favor of the establishment of commercial museums or showrooms in the bigger cities. We ought to adapt ourselves to the views of the newer race of Chinese who did not know what we sold although they were quite ready to handle British goods. Most of them believed we could not turn out goods like those they had. Under the present system samples had to be sent from this country entailing long delay and frequently they were not what was wanted. He never was able to understand why the Government had withheld the Export Credits scheme from China. There was a great lack of British Commercial Attaches, and in 23 years he had only received a visit from one of them. Other Powers, especially the United States, were very much better represented in this respect. He was entirely against the compradore system. The Japanese, the Russian and the big combinations never employ compradores nowadays and this system would not answer for Manchuria. There was plenty of business to be done and one German firm established in Harbin last year sold £150,000 worth of hardware, and employed its own salesmen to do it. British firms must take up selling on the same lines and he thought that the textile firms which had started on these lines were doing better than any of them realised. There were about 6,000 motors and motor lorries in the country, but he doubted whether there were 20 British motors. There were at least 2,000 American cars in Mukden alone. Manchuria was a level country on the whole, and though there were no roads, none were necessary. The development of the motor trade possessed enormous possibilities.

As regards currency, this was at present dominated by the Japanese Yen, although the Chinese stuck to silver. The currency was not in a satisfactory condition for many reasons. It would be recollected that the late Viceroy Chang Tso-lin, issued about 20,000,000,000 dollar notes in the country to support his war schemes, and these at present enjoyed only one-sixtieth of their face value. Credit was vital, and about fifteen to thirty days was required. Mr. Shaw uttered a very strong warning to the British investor to beware of anyone asking for loans for Manchurian development, and called attention to the recent efforts of the Japanese in this direction, laying stress on the fact that no Japanese enterprise would admit foreign capital. He also laid stress upon the fact that it was no longer possible to make as a condition for any loan the purchase of material in the country providing the money. The Chinese might promise to so but they would not carry it out. It was possible that in Northern Manchuria owing to the recent unrest the outlook for 1930 would not be as good as in 1929 but taking the country as a whole it offered possibilities of enormous trade.

Various questions were asked Mr. Shaw, some of them rather suggesting stagnation in local trade, and afterwards a warm vote of thanks was passed to him on the motion of Mr. Anderson who laid stress on the fact that the present moment showed more than ever the importance of recognising the sanctity of treaties, and that whatever China did it would be essential to command the confidence of foreigners and to give ample security for the maintenance of their lives and property.

Where Chinese Immigrants into Manchuria Come From

Statistics issued by the Nankai Univerisity show that Chinese immigrants into Manchuria generally come from the provinces of Hopei and Shantung. Because of the difficulties in securing a living in the homeland on the one hand and of the opportunities which the newly developed land holds out on the other, hundreds and thousands of people migrate yearly into Manchuria. The migration has been accelerated during recent years by the famines and wars that visited these provinces before the unification of China under the National Government. Until recently, a majority of the Chinese immigrants went to Manchuria for seasonal employments. As the territory is newly developed, labor is comparatively scarce. The high wages which the landowners there pay for farm hands attract many into the land. Early in spring they migrate into Manchuria. When winter comes they return home, with savings for the new year festival. This situation was, however, changed in recent years. The wars, famines, and crushing taxes made life almost impossible in some of the provinces, particularly Shantung, and immigrants into Manchuria began to prefer permanent settlement to seasonal employment in the new land. The chief occupation of the Chinese immigrants in Manchuria is agriculture. Some of them are engaged in railway building and mining also, but their number is comparatively small.

Don Quixote said:

"Nothing is lost by being prepared." The truth of this statement is proved time and time again when unexpected calls are made on your financial resources. It is the man who has, by systematic saving, set aside something regularly to meet such contingencies who is free from worry.

The American Oriental Banking Corporation offers a reliable and helpful banking service.

50 NANKING ROAD TELEPHONE 68222

THE AMERICAN

ORIENTAL BANK

When Wall Street Was Turned Upside Down

Although because of the present low price of Mexican currency investors in China are inclined at the moment to direct their attention more to investments in Asia, there has nevertheless been a decided increase in investors from this part of the world in American securities during the past several years and for said reason "The Review" reprints the following article by Alfred L. Bernheim, a director of the American Labor Bureau, which appeared in "The Nation" (New York), November 27, to which are appended comments by the editor of the said journal in the same issue.

"When trading in securities ended for the day on November 13, the average price of industrial stocks which make up the Dow-Jones index had fallen 182.48 points from the high mark reached on September 3. Over the same period railroad stocks, starting from a level approximately 192 points lower than industrials, had dropped 61.04 points. In terms of percentages, the decline amounted to about 48 per cent in the case of the former class of securities and to about 32 per cent in the case of the latter. Admitting some uncertainty as to the degree in which these averages, based on a selected list, represent the course of stocks in the aggregate, it is unquestionable that a drastic revaluation of common-stock equities has taken place. The readjustment has been the more spectacular because it has been crowded into such a short space of time. Less than three weeks elapsed from the first severe crash on October 24, and during this period the exchanges were not even working full time. The recovery from the lowest prices which occurred on November 14 and 15, though marked, has not appreciably made up previous losses. Whether it will be immediately extended it is difficult to say. Wall Street opinion is, however, unanimous in decrying the possibility of a broad "bull" market for at least several months to come; and almost equally concurrent is the opinion that a repetition of the demoralized selling that characterized most of the trading days between October 24 and November 13 is highly improbable. What is generally expected is a recession in the volume of business, accompanied by a narrowing of daily price fluctuations and a gradual and orderly further readjustment of prices of common stocks to present yields and earnings, modified by prospects for the reasonably immediate future.

Varied Explanations for Crash

"Attempts to account for the crash of 1929 have been many and varied. That the Federal Reserve Board failed to exercise adequate control, or was not constituted so that it might exercise it; that the recalcitrant senators in Washington destroyed confidence by obstructing tariff legislation; that the bankers wanted to shake the public out of its holdings so that they could acquire them themselves at lower levels; that 'a powerful bear clique' raided the market; that an unwholesome proportion of credit was being absorbed in speculation and had to be released; that the investment trusts were responsible; that the bankers had dumped a huge mass of 'undigested' securities on the public; that prices had been driven up beyond all reason through lack of judgment and a false sense of security in the endless continuation of prosperity at an accelerating pace, thereby creating an unhealthy technical condition that had to be corrected—these and still other explanations, ranging from plausible to palpably absurd, have been offered by stock-market apologists. The most widely voiced and most widely accepted opinion, however, is that the break was caused by the maladjustment between prices of common stocks and their investment value, and was not brought about by a credit stringency or a business recession; in other words, that it was the 'internal' conditions of the security exchanges and not the 'external' conditions of the world of business and finance that were responsible. This seems, in the main, correct, though we should bear in mind that the business situation did offer an excuse for a reversal in the stock-market trend. Witness, for example, the *Annalist* index of business activity which declined with but one interruption from May to October, and which for the first time since August, 1928, is now below the index of the corresponding month of the preceding year.

What is the Investment Value?

"What the investment value of a common stock is, and what the proper relationship is between its market price and, say, its book value, or its dividend rate, or its earning power, is anybody's guess. But we do not need a precise yardstick to determine—especially in retrospect—that by any measure of value prices of many common stocks had reached levels that were not justified by existing conditions or by a sober appraisal of the immediate future. An unsound situation of immense proportions had been built up. A break had to come sooner or later, and when it came it found the market unable to cope with the selling pressure in an orderly manner. If we are to believe that the stock market is an accurate barometer of changes in the business atmosphere, then there must be a spell of dirty weather in the offing. But whatever barometric virtues the market may have had in the past—and I doubt if they were ever as great as is often imputed—they have been pretty thoroughly dissipated in recent years. The Coolidge-Mellon 'bull' market did herald a period of corporate prosperity, but corporate profits, substantial as they were, fell decidedly short of the promise held forth by the rise of security prices. The Hoover-Mellon 'bear' market seems, by every indication, an equally fantastic prognosticator of the business trend during the coming year. Yet, if there is little justification for the belief that the country is about to plunge into a period of depression, there is no greater justification for that which holds that the tempest will scarcely ruffle the surface of prosperity. While advancing security prices do not, in a fundamental sense, create wealth, and declining prices do not destroy it, yet not only speculators but investors as well expand their purchases when the market points upward and contract them when the reverse condition prevails. Even when losses are only of the paper variety and when dividend returns continue unchanged a feeling of poverty is created.

The Psychological Factor

"I do not know how many people are interested in common stocks, but their number, although small in proportion to the total population, certainly represents a group to be reckoned with. Consumer-ownership and employee-ownership campaigns and the widespread propaganda in favor of common stocks as investments have greatly expanded stockholders' rolls during recent years. In 1919 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had about 120,000 registered stockholders. In October, 1929, it had about 455,000. Whether it is wise or unwise for 'widows and orphans,' small-salaried men and women and wage-earners to invest their savings in common stocks, whether margin buying is immoral or not, it is none the less a fact that when several million people simultaneously reduce their purchases, industry is certain to feel the effect. It is of course the 'luxury trades' that are first hit, but some recession is bound to come in many other lines. The 'psychology of the situation' is a real, though intangible, factor. Fear of hard times, uncertainty, loss of faith in the continuation of prosperity do much to create the difficulties we would avoid. There are, to be sure, bright spots which have been pointed out by all commentators. We are in a better condition today to recover from the stock crash than if it had occurred at any previous time. The recession in business should be comparatively mild and comparatively of short duration, but we are not going to be let off scot-free by any means—all the optimistic propaganda offered for public consumption notwithstanding. And the innocent bystander, in no wise responsible for the stock market's gyrations, is, unfortunately, going to take his full share of whatever financial punishment is going to be meted out. Deflation does not occur unless there has previously been inflation. Whatever troubles may be in store for us can be laid at the doors of those who aided and abetted the late lamented 'bull market'—in particular the visionless, leaderless, opportunist banking fraternity and those who ran its ballyhoo."

United States Not Headed for Calamity

In an editorial entitled "After the Whirlwind", "The Nation" comments as follows:

"Is the country headed for calamity with the stock market carrying the flag? We think not. It would be strange if the violent collapse of security prices which has lately occurred, and the heavy losses which rich and poor alike have unquestionably sustained, were not followed by a period of relative stagnation, and if that period were not somewhat prolonged. The bankers who are carrying the brokers, and the brokers who are carrying their customers, will need more than a few weeks to straighten out their affairs. It may very well be that the next six months will see a gradual slowing down of industry, trade, and employment in many important directions, for the simple reason that there will be less money to spend, less collateral on which to borrow, less ability to take on speculative commitments. Over against such a recession,

however, are to be set some hopeful facts. There was no panic in the stock market even when the downward plunge was at its worst. Not a single important banking or brokerage house has failed, industry as a whole shows as yet little more than a normal seasonal recession, and some unexpectedly good reports have been made even by steel and automobile corporations. Foreign trade remains good, corporation surpluses are still large, and corporations that have not paid dividends before or that have not paid any for some time are preparing to pay them now. Paper values in many cases have evaporated, but real values remain intact.

"The great task of the next few months is the restoration of confidence—confidence in the fundamental strength of the financial structure notwithstanding the strain that has been put upon it, confidence in the essential soundness of legitimate industry and trade. Criticism of Wall Street will not help much, and neither great banking establishments nor well-heeled investors are alone sufficient for the need. The public that has allowed itself to be drawn into the stock market at unprecedented cost to its pocket must recover its good sense, and the best service that the average man can render to that end is to keep his head and cheerfully shoulder his own share of the blame."

Ford Company Shares in China's Auto Progress

Probably few people in China, or elsewhere, realize that despite the daily news of destruction from many parts of the country, there is a steady improvement in constructive lines, much more so than there has been in China for many hundreds of years. In nothing is this more true than in matters affecting transportation. From time immemorial wheelbarrows, donkeys, and even human backs have been carrying most of China's freight, at least where canals were not available. Despite the fact that roads are very few and far between in China, much improvement has taken place in the past several years, and transportation both by public bus services and by individual passenger automobiles has increased considerably. One of the sights to be seen in many parts of China, as is the case in many rural sections of America, is an old Model T Ford chugging away with a happy load of humanity or miscellaneous cargo.

Some details of the development of motor traffic in China were given to *The Review* by J. V. Crowe, manager of the Ford Motor Co. Exports, Inc., in Shanghai. Mr. Crowe recently arrived here from Japan where he was assistant manager of the Yokohama Ford plant about three years. The Ford Motor Co. opened a sales office in the Dollar Building in Shanghai in October, 1926, the first office of their own to be opened by any motor company in China. Mr. Crowe was in charge of the office for a short time as special representative for China, with two foreign travelling representatives and a Chinese staff. At that time no stocks of cars or parts were provided. In March, 1928 a sales and service plant was opened at the Dollar Wharf in Pootung in a building specially designed for the motor car business. Stocks of cars and parts were imported and the branch began to function as a regular service point, with T. H. Lowry as the first manager. The facilities provided were much appreciated by the dealers and the business of the branch has since grown so that a staff of about half a hundred persons is required to handle the business. The principal department heads are all Ford men from the States and the principal Chinese travelling representatives and the service school instructors have also received their training in the United States. They are being used as a nucleus to build up an organization. A special feature of the Ford organization is to provide training in service schools where men from government departments, Ford dealers, bus operators, etc. learn how to operate and take car of their cars. Just recently a batch of 22 such students finished their course. They came from various parts of the country. At the rate business is improving, Mr. Crowe said, the Ford Company hopes soon to put up an assembling plant in China, which would, naturally, give employment to many Chinese mechanics. One of the features of the Ford business in Shanghai is that large numbers of the old Model Ts are sold for use out in the country, for example at Nantungchow, their places on the Shanghai streets being taken by the new models. It will be remembered that Henry Ford said when the new model was introduced that he would see to it that parts would always be available until the last Model T car goes to the scrap heap. As things are going at present one may expect to see old Model T Fords still puffing away in Central China a decade or so hence.

"ACROSS SHANTUNG"

On The

KIAO-TSI RAILAWY

(*Tsinan-Tsingtao Line*)

From Tsingtao, "the Garden City of Asia", on the Pacific coast, one can travel across the province of Shantung to Tsinanfu, 245 miles inland, in less than twelve hours. There are three trains operating every twenty-four hours and first class service, including dining cars, sleeping cars and parlor cars, enable you to made the trip in perfect comfort.

The route takes you through the heart of Shantung, through landscapes of ever-changing patterns of interest: plains and valleys and picturesque mountain country. You see the thriving trade centers such as Chang-tien, Wei-hsien, Chou-tsien, Kiao-chou and other towns along the route. Chairs and wheelbarrows and carriages await you at every station, where if you choose, you may drop off for a few hours and roam through the interesting streets and in the ancient temples that every town along this route boasts. You travel through one of the richest silk producing centers in China and you see yards and yards of other fabrics, crepes, satins, pongees, tussur yarn, and glass, leather goods, wool and cotton, all in barter. Connections may be made at Tsinanfu, with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Nanking and Shanghai, or for Tientsin and Peiping.

For information concerning rates, schedules, special accommodations, etc., apply at any Tourist Agency or communicate direct with

THE KIAO-TSI RAILWAY

(*Also Called Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway*)

Head Office

TSINGTAO, CHINA.

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 4

Japanese Still Worried Over Chang Tso-lin

(Reprinted from the "Japan Chronicle," December 7)

COUNT SOYESHIMA is evidently highly displeased with some of the doings at the recent Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He is displeased with Mr. Yu, the Chinese delegate, for his imputation against Japan for responsibility for the murder of Chang Tso-lin. He is displeased with Dr. Nitobe, the Chairman of the Conference, for having prevented Mr. Yumoto answering the Chinese delegate. He is displeased with the admission of Korea to the future Institute Conferences as an independent group. He is particularly displeased with the official statement made by the head of the Japanese delegates, at the beginning of the session. All this displeasure the Count expresses in course of the two lengthy articles on the Conference in the *Diplomatic Review* with which he has followed up his first article on the same subject in that journal, which was reproduced in these columns in full at the time.

He begins by saying that the Institute is a concern which has its headquarters at Honolulu and the real power over which is in the hands of the Americans, although the member nations are represented on its Council, the President at the headquarters being no other than Mr. Yu Jih-chang, who laid the blame for the murder of Chang Tso-lin at the door of Japan in his statement on the first evening of the Conference. Regretting that so bold a propaganda should have been perpetrated by the President of an institute which forbids propaganda, and that against Japan in the sitting of the conference convened in the old capital of Japan, and that an attempt to refute the allegations should have been ruled out by the Chairman Dr. Nitobe at the instance of Mr. Green, the head of the American delegates, and lamenting that bad propaganda was truly an enemy to peace, Count Soyeshima goes on to remark:

Even Supposing

"Even assuring for argument's sake that it was Japan that killed Chang Tso-lin, we would like to know first of all whether Manchuria is Chinese territory or an independent country. Wherever trouble arises in a locality belonging to her, it is the way of China to pretend that it is no territory of hers. This has been done with Luchu, with Formosa, with Korea. This is a traditional Chinese diplomacy. She always begins by bluffing but she is soon crestfallen when things come to a head. If Manchuria is not Chinese territory, it is not for China to make a fuss over the question. But Chang Hsueh-liang, King of Manchuria, should take up arms against Japan regardless of the issue both for the sake of his country and in fulfilment of his filial duty. At any rate, he should appeal to the world's sense of justice and humanity. As a matter of fact, however, does he not keep Japanese, his father's foes, as his advisers and his friends, and is he not seeking a rapprochment with Japan? On the other hand, if Manchuria is Chinese territory, China should make warlike preparations and lodge a protest against Japan and punish Japan by invoking the justice and humanity of the Powers. In these days there are many organs with which to lodge protests against international breaches of faith and morality. Anyhow, a joint Sino-Japanese commission was organised for inquiries into the matter after the death of Chang Tso-lin, although unfortunately the results of the investigation are kept secret. But if Japan had killed the famous Governor and Marshal, a friend of Japan's, China ought to have protested against the act. But she did not do so, from which one may infer what the truth of the case was like. In any case China should have openly published the results of the investigations. Instead of that, tactless and misguided propaganda was indulged in at private conference like the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and that by no less a person than its own President, Mr. Yui, and the matter was allowed to go unchallenged. When such a thing is done, we are compelled to doubt the real spirit of the Pacific Institute. Seeing as I did the scene on that evening with my own eyes, I cannot think that Mr. Yui's action was not taken entirely on his own individual responsibility. "Go to!" and "Well done." some people appeared to be inwardly crying. No doubt, the delegates from other countries may have gone home, carrying presents received with them, and saying that this was not a matter you need not worry yourself about, but the impression that it was Japan that killed Chang Tso-lin will remain deeply engraved in their brains. Some people are inclined to think that now that Chang Tso-lin is dead and Tanaka Giichi also is dead, the matter may as well be dropped. But what cannot be dropped is the honor of Japan and the responsibility of the Institute of Pacific Relations."

Extraterritoriality

Regarding the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, the Count quctes from Mr. Arthur Blard's "The A B C of Disarmament and the Pacific Problem" a passage stating that a Chinese student has said that in the event of a war breaking out between America and Japan all the Japanese residents in China will be massacred within three days; people may consider this the idle talk of a Chinese but it is an idea held by a majority of Chinese, who are guided by the same slogan as the Fenians in Ireland, who cried that England's ill luck was Ireland's good luck. From this alone, he says, it is clear that the investment of judicial power in China will fill Japanese residents numbering over 200,000 with apprehension and their trade will decline. A glance at the wretched condition of the Russians in Manchuria ought to be sufficient to show the danger of the abolition of extraterritorial rights. At present the ratios of the foreigners in enjoyment of these rights in China stand at.

	per cent.
Japanese	87.4
British	6
Americans	3.8
Portuguese	1.4
French	1.2
Others	1.6

So it is no exaggeration to say that this right to decide the question one way or the other really is vested in Japan. The Chinese are apt to say that the Germans are content to live under the jurisdiction of China. The fact is that the Germans are clever and strictly careful not to infringe the Chinese law, while at the same time the Chinese are so cunning that they are overlooking slips on the part of the Germans in order to use the Germans as an illustration of how safely foreigners may live under Chinese jurisdiction.

The Koreans

As regards the Korean participation in the Institute, the Count says:—I am so great a sympathiser with the Koreans that I have kept up advocating home rule for Korea in the teeth of the derision and denunciation of the Japanese in Korea, but when I heard that the Institute headquarters had invited the Koreans as an independent group, I strongly opposed the measure, for the reason that when home rule had been adopted for Korea, it would be a matter of course for this Institute to receive these Koreans, as an independent group, but that such treatment would seriously incommode the Japanese rule while the peninsula is still governed as an extension of Japan. As a matter of fact, the Koreans kept away from the Kyoto Conference because the ultimate invitation given was for participation as a unit of Japan in consequence of our opposition to the original invitation. The Koreans, not merely the anti-Japanese Koreans, but even those who are said to be pro-Japanese, do not recognise Japan's suzerainty over Korea, and this is why they refused to join this Pacific Institute through the Japanese group or as a Japanese unit. But it now appears that Korean delegates were requested in the joint names of the representatives of the Powers to come over to Kyoto and at a consultation with them the regulations of the Institute were so modified that in future the Koreans will be entitled to attend the Pacific Conference as a separate group independently of the Japanese group. But this will mean Korea is an independent power, though at a private Conference, and cause serious hindrance to the rule of the country. The matter is so important that I think it hardly admits of being decided upon by the head of our delegation at his discretion and without consulting the board and Council in this country.

Fawning on America and China

After translating passages from Dr. Nitobe's statement as the head of the Japanese delegation, to the effect that the fervent Japanese patriots cannot deny that Japan has committed serious mistakes in her relations with her neighbors Russia (or more correctly speaking, Siberia) and China and that the Japanese policy in this quarter had sometimes been cruel and inconsistent . . . . . that the so-called positive policy pursued by a certain

Christmas Gift Suggestion

Useful—

Appreciative—

Long remembered

Gift sending to the rational-minded persons has long ceased to be a matter of reckless spending, but has become almost an art which calls for thoughtfulness, and deliberate care in the choice of gift.

First, the gift must be useful and practical. Second, it must be appreciated by the receiver and have memory value to the giver.

The China Critic, as the most popular, Chinese-owned and edited high-class English weekly, is useful and practical, and surely will be appreciated by the receiver, wherever and whoever he may be. It is sent out 52 times a year and with it the best wishes and kind rememberance of the giver.

If you are thinking of giving during this Christmas or New Year, give a Year's China Critic. $7 in China, and $10 anywhere abroad, postage included.

The China Critic Publishing Co.

95 Carter Road

Shanghai

party has mostly ended in failure and produced negative results, but the party opposed to it has adopted a greatly different policy known as the policy of non-interference, or a negative policy, which in its effects has proved by far more positive than those highhanded methods that are implied in the so-called positive policy followed by men who have no sympathy for the recent development of China and consciously or unconsciously shut their eyes to the changed psychology and conditions of the Chinese people . . . that it is exceedingly regrettable that China should have given more than one opportunity for this nation's unscrupulous greed, that it is strange that the same people who acted according to the dictates of justice and equity towards the European powers should have taken an unjust and aggressive attitude towards neighboring countries, but they erroneously believed that so long as China was unable to protect foreigners' interests, she had no right to demand to be treated in the same way and by the same rules as the countries who were able to safeguard life and property, and so they thought themselves justified in bringing pressure to bear upon China . . . ,the Count points out how gratuitously and unnecessarily the writer of the statement sneers at his country:

"This Government has sometimes attempted to suppress what are called 'foreign ideas,' They have lately legislated to put revolutionary schemers to death. They are trying to prevent the spread of dangerous thoughts by police regulations and detective methods. They are encouraging the study of Oriental classics as an antidote to Marxism. They do not even dream that if the word 'dangerous' applies to social or economic doubts or denials, Sakya, Laotze, Mensius, Wang Yang-ming and many other advanced thinkers of old were all dangerous. The most effectual methods of stopping dangerous thoughts are (1) to encourage thoughts opposed to them; and (2) to improve the general moral and economic atmosphere. The corruption of politics and the vaunting exhibition of wealth by the *narikin* always tend to facilitate the spread of empty thoughts. Although professional patriots sometimes carry on reactionary agitations, we must go on progressing. We recognise the existence of various dark spots but the national conditions as a whole are gradually moving on the path to advancement and freedom."

Mr. Yui Not Forced to Retract

Commenting on these remarks Count Soyeshima says that they would be objectionable even if they were from the pen of an anti-Japanese foreigner. They are simply astonishing as a statement of the head of the Japanese delegate at the opening meeting of the Pacific Conference before the delegates of the Powers. For this the whole Japanese council must be held responsible. It would be impossible to gainsay it, were foreigners to say that the statement indorsed the Chinese allegation concerning the violent death of Chang Tso-lin, or was intended to fawn upon America or China. The Count then quotes at length his defence of the Japanese policy regarding China and Siberia as embodied in his lecture at the Chicago University five years ago and his speech before a mixed audience of foreigners and Japanese at Karuizawa last summer, and he adds:—It is not the doing of a well-wisher of one's country heedless to indorse unfavorable criticisms of that country by other nationals. It might be all right if other Powers were all alike fair and impartial but in every country they try to uphold their country by all means in the matter of diplomacy and this is also the proper thing to do. At the Pacific Conference, too, the delegates of all the other countries successfully sustained the dignity of their respective home countries in their statements. Even the Chinese delegate did not refer to anything unseemly in the conditions of his country. He certainly did his best for his country though he savoured somewhat of a palace waiting maid. In short, the Pacific Conference was unsatisfactory in that Mr. Yui, who fastened the responsibility for the death of Chang Tso-lin on Japan, was not required publicly to retract his words or apologise for them, and that the upshot was as if his accusation was tacity admitted, that the Japanese delegates' statement elicited the derision of foreigners and that the Koreans, who had no right to do so, were allowed to propose an amendment in the regulations of the Institute with success. "Should proof come to light hereafter that not Japan, but China, was responsible for the death of Chang Tso-lin, we who silently admitted the Chinese allegation in this respect at the Kyoto Conference should die of shame and contrition," concludes the Count.

A Comparsion of American and Japanese Expansion

Of interest in connection with the foregoing is a letter written by an American, H. B. Hulbert, of Springfield, Mass., which appeared in the "Japan Chronicle" on the same date with the foregoing article. Mr. Hulbert's letter refers to a previous letter by Count Soyeshima which appeared in the "Japan Chronicle" giving comparative figures of the territorial expansion of the United States and Japan.

To the Editor, *Japan Chronicle.*

I note in the October 24th issue of the *Weekly Chronicle*, under the title *The Institute of Pacific Relations*, a reproduction of the *Gaiko Jiho's* article by Count Soyeshima Michimasa, in which the writer says that the United States increased its territory from 800,000 square miles to 3,700,000 miles by making four wars besides the Civil War. In this connection it might be said that the Louisiana Purchase covered 1,720,000, the Alaska Purchase covered 590,000 and the Florida Purchase covered another large amount. Including the original 800,000 square miles, we find that out of a present total area of 3,700,000 square miles over 3,110,000 miles were secured not by conquest but by purchase. This leaves about 600,000 to be accounted for. Almost all of this was taken from Mexico and it amounts to about seventeen per cent. of American territory.

On the other hand Japan possessed in 1869, 146.782 square miles, but since that time she has secured by conquest another 100,000 square miles, representing forty-one per cent. of her total. This is proportionally about two and a half times as much as the United States has secured by conquest. But more acreage is not the most important thing. What numbers of people have been deprived of national sovereignty? The people of the Philippines did not lose their liberty. They never had it. They simply changed masters, either for better or worse. You may take your choice. In the territory taken from Mexico there were perhaps a million people, many of whom, especially in Texas, were already Americans. In all America's conquests not two million people lost their liberty while in Korea alone 18,000,000 were deprived of national sovereignty. No attempt was made by the United States to destroy the independence of Mexico. It was only outlying and largely uninhabited portions that were taken.

Another statement in this article requires brief comment. He speaks of Ambassador Hanihara's "indiscretion" in sending to Mr. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State, a Note stating if the Exclusion Act were passed it would cause trouble. He appears to find fault with Mr. Hughes for showing this Note to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. As that committee was charged with the duty of looking out for the foreign interests of the Government, Hughes may perhaps be pardoned for showing them a Note which, according to diplomatic usage, was a plain threat of war. If Mr. Hanihara had said that the passage of the Bill would cause trouble *in Japan* it would have been a very different thing, but to tell anyone that if he does a certain thing there will be trouble means that the trouble is coming to the person who commits the act. In the face of this threat, it is difficult to see how the matter could be kept from the public. Did Mr. Hanihara expect Mr. Hughes to go about secretly and warn the members of the Committee that they must knuckle down or there would be war? It was the duty of that Committee to place all the facts before the Senate in its consideration of the Bill. That is what the note presumably was for. How, then, could it be kept secret? He adds that Mr. Hanihara and Mr. Hughes both resigned, implying that the cause was the same in each case. We fear that there is very little consolation to be derived from this belief.

He quotes Theodore Roosevelt as saying that Japanese civilisation compares favorably with that of the West, which means, according to literary usage, that the Japanese is the better. We may add that Roosevelt also said that there is as much education in Japan as in America and that the Japanese are as democratic. Also David Starr Jordan said, "There is no graft in Japan." It may charitably be supposed that these statements were made in an exuberance of admiration for Japan's really admirable achievements, but they will hardly bear analysis.

We fear that Count Soyeshima's statement that Japan stands as a bulwark of peace in the Far East, in which he seems to take it for granted that the world will agree, must be taken *cum grano salis*. There are some who shrewdly suspect that the Twenty-one Demands, the actions of Japan in Shantung, the furnishing of money by Japanese banks to both South and North China when they were at war, the Nishihara loans, and a number of other events, will hardly bear out the contention. One cannot help wondering why Japan sent 70,000 men to Russia when the arrangement with the United States was that they were each to send 7,000. A recent American writer has said "You can always have peace. All you have to do is to submit." There are some people who think the price too high.

H. B. HULBERT.

Springfield, Mass. Nov. 20, 1929.

The Strong Man in China

(*From the N. Y. Herald Tribune, November 10, 1929*)

Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking government has survived one more revolt, and faces still another. The first was headed by Chang Fa-kwei, commander of the Cantonese Ironsides, no mere military chieftain, but one of the tried leaders of the Kuomintang and a veteran Nationalist. He had the indorsement of several civilian leaders of the party, men who had grown suspicious of Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorial ways with the liberal opposition within the Nationalist paaty.

Two months ago, when the Kwangsi militarists revolted, Chang Fa-kwei, then military governor at Hankow, stood firmly by the central goverment; today his troops are marching overland to join forces with the rebels in the far south. But in that fact lies the weakness of all the successive movements of revolt against Nanking. There are those who could follow Chang Fa-kwei if he revolted in the name of democracy; but when he allies himself with the discredited bandit chieftains of Kwangsi he forfeits respect.

In a dozen centers revolts brew against Nanking, but they cannot get together. Feng Yu-hsiang is still the most dangerous of Chiang's rivals; it is rumored that instead of retiring, as he announced, he is moving his armies into richer southern territory. The Manchurian leaders still pursue a more or less independent policy; and throughout China are scattered idealistic Nationalists who feel sick and disillusioned because their movement is taking on the trappings of dictatorship—but these various dissidents have in common only their opposition to Chiang Kai-shek. And he, for all his faults, still represents China. He may be dictatorial, but his worst enemies admit that he has a passionate desire to build a strong government. Despite chaos and illiteracy, public opinion has a curious significance and power in China; and men of every circle and opinion are almost fanatically weary of the perennial civil wars. Chiang thus far has seemed to symbolize civil peace and national unity; that is why the successive revolts against his government have collapsed.

Shanghai Also Has Its Stock Exchange Debacle

A situation has arisen in Shanghai not unlike the debacle in Wall Street two months ago. The Shanghai public during the past several months has been engaged in the very dangerous game of buying stocks on margin in the course of a series of skyrocketing advances, each holder hoping to unload at the expected higher price and with corresponding profit. But the expected dizzy heights of many of the local shares never were reached, and in the avalanche of selling orders that took place particularly cotton and rubber shares, on the eve of settlement day at the Shanghai Stock Exchange, December 23, prices sunk with a thud and as a result not only were many speculators ruined, but sharebrokers themselves were caught, one of them being faced with liabilities of approximately half a million taels. The Stock Exchange remained opened until midnight and frantic scenes were to be witnessed all day long. Many of the brokers had accepted promissory notes from the public, hundreds of whom were practically without funds. One broker at least has been declared a bankrupt and many others hope for the best with a lot of doubtful paper on their hands. One broker is said to have offered Tls. 300,000 of promissory notes for sale at Tls. 3,000.

Rumblings of the forthcoming debacle were heard already several weeks ago and various court actions have been started to recover money due on contracts not fulfilled. Nothing like it has occurred in Shanghai financial annals since the rubber debacle of two decades ago when the Shanghai Stock Exchange was practically disrupted and quite a large number of local residents suddenly disappeared from this part of the world because of their inability to meet their obligations.

In the United States Court for China

LAURO V. CARTAOENA Plaintiff, vs CELERINA A. CARTAGENA Defendants.	Cause No. 3241 Civil No. 1422 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China December 19, 1929 L. T. KENAKE Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by her attorneys on the 18th day of December, 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein: and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 19th day of December, 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 18th day of December, 1929, LAURO V. CARTAGENA, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant, CELERINA A. CARTAGENA, was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 18th day of December, 1929;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 19th day of December, 1929, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 11th day of January 1930, the last day of publication of this ORDER; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China.
December 19, 1929.

Hu Shih vs. the Kuomintang

BY T. P. YANG

UNDER the date of September 25, the State Council issued an order to the Executive Yuan for transmission to the Ministry of Education instructing that office to serve a warning to Dr. Hu Shih, the noted philosopher and now President of China University, for his writings on Kuomintang affairs and principles. This action was inspired by the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarter, which organization accused Hu Shih's writings as misinterpretations of the doctrines of the late "Chung-li." Lately Hu Shih has written three articles which are quoted, reprinted and translated far and wide. They aroused public opinion to a large extent. The action of the State Council will serve to show that the articles have really made impressions on the mind of the people. The articles are not "meaningless quibbling" or "misleading opinion" or "erroneous understanding" as accused. A gist of the articles will help us to understand what Hu Shih is driving after.

"The Rights of Man"

The first article, "The Rights of Man and a Provisional Constitution" was published in the *Crescent Moon*, Vol. 2. No. 2. This article is a harsh comment on the mandate issued by the State Council on April 20 of this year specifying the protection of the rights of man, on one's body, freedom and property. Hu Shih's comment centralizes on two points: First, the mandate is too vague because no specified limit and definition have been set down for the above three items and furthermore nothing has been mentioned as to how they can be protected; Second, the mandate only mentioned that no individual or organization shall unlawfully interfere upon the rights of the people, but nothing has been mentioned about the government organizations. According to Hu Shih, at present time, it is only the government organs and those organs which use the government or party names that are actually unlawfully interfering with the people's body, freedom and property.Genuine facts have been cited to prove that the rights of man in relation to body, freedom and property are not protected at all. In order to guard against everything illegal, it is very necessary to have a provisional constitution right away.

Knowledge and Action

The second article "Knowledge is Difficult and Action is not Easy Either," which appeared in the *Woosung Monthly*, a college periodical Vol. 1. No. 2, commented on one of the doctrines of Dr. Sun. Hu Shih criticizes Dr. Sun's theory of "Knowledge is Difficult and Action is Easy" to the fact that Dr. Sun made too deep a cut between Knowledge and Action, while these two really in most cases cannot be separated, especially in social sciences, that knowledge comes from practical experience. If one knows a bit, he acts a bit: he acts a little bit and he knows a little more: the more he acts, the more he knows and the more he knows and the more he acts and thus he attains knowledge. Dr. Sun cited ten examples to prove his theory but none of them is on medicine, although Dr. Sun is a medical doctor. Hu Shih realizes that in medicine one can prove easily that knowledge is difficult and action is not easy either. Only through practice and experience, one will not be able to apply what he had studied in books successfully. As to the administration of a country, both knowledge and action are important. It is easy to talk on disbandment but how to disband is a hard problem. People of the present day are too easy with all tasks and therefore "swells" can manage communications, an obstinate scholar undertakes the duties of the Examination Yuan, a fireman becomes the Provincial Commissioner of Finance, and an "old time" official controls the hygiene work of the whole country. Such a big nation resting on the shoulders of such inexperienced men! What could be more difficult than this? If this theory be not modified he says then there is no hope of using the specialists in administration. Although Hu Shih is commenting on the theory of Dr. Sun, he actually speaks of the effect that comes from the theory. People, he says just swallow Dr. Sun's theories without the slightest reaction on them as if Dr. Sun had thought out everything and that everything was right and that they are supposed just to act according to what he laid down.

Why Not Have Constitution at Once?

The third article "When Shall We Have a Constitution?" also was published in the *Crescent Moon*. It is a frank discussion of this topic. Hu Shih traces back to the historical thoughts of Dr. Sun as to how he cancelled the period of "rule under the provisional convention" from his "programme" of 1924. According to Dr. Sun, the constitution can only be formulated after the Tutelage and Constitutional periods and should also be formulated based upon the results and experiences of these two periods. Hu Shih argues that the constitution must be formulated right away so that the powers of the different governmental organizations can be defined and thus they cannot encroach upon the rights of the people. Hu Shih ends the article by saying "we do not believe that political tutelage is possible without a constitution. Tutelage without a constitution is absolutism. We firmly believe that only a truly constitutional government is qualified to give the people the necessary preparatory to true democray."

Since the first article appeared in the *Crescent Moon*, a Tientsin daily paper reprinted it so that the article went to the North and gradually spread far and wide. It is a long expected complaint. Many complaints have been made by the public but none of them is so open and public and carries so much weight. Were it not because of Hu Shih's social standing, he would have been arrested a long time ago.

Since the formation of the Nanking government, all sorts of orders and regulations have been issued to curb the activities of the populace. There is no freedom of speech under the present government. Their words are law and order. Criticisms are supposed to be welcomed but in fact are curbed to the utmost. In the defunct Peking regime, the word "red" is enough to put one into prison but under the present government, besides the word "red", there is also another word "counter-revolutionary." Militarists still have everything in their own hands. What they think is good to do, they do. The State Council issued a mandate to lift the press censorship on September 17 but Shanghai papers were still censored after that time and that was why there was so much vacant space left in the China *Times*, and the *Republican Daily News* at the time made a remark that the delay in publishing the defection of Chang Fa-kwei was due to the censors. Orders in the eyes of militarists are mere waste paper and what the authorities wish to do, they do; they assume that as regards themselves orders can be ignored. Therefore Hu Shih is right by commenting that the mandate only ordered individuals and organizations not to unlawfully interfere with the rights of the people, while nothing had been mentioned about the government organizations.

People Afraid to Criticize

Although many people are dissatisfied with present conditions, they can hardly put down whatever they believe to be right for fear of being accused of being counter-revolutionaries, which is just as heavy a word as "red'. Hu Shih ought to be complimented for his courageous writings. He is brave enough to print his articles, which are more or less deterimental to the interests of Kuomintang. Although they are hurtful, they are actually helpful. Without such straight-forward writings, Nanking may not be able to sense the public opinion and they may take for granted that the populace are 100 per cent sympathetic with them. It is to be regretted that the government instead of complimenting him, has issued an order to make war against him. Many appeals have been made to the Central Party Headquarter to arrest Hu Shih. It seems that the Central Party Headquarter is wiser than local headquarters. They do not order to arrest him, but they warn him. However, they are not wise enough to thank Hu Shih for his writings. Criticisms are always indispensable to any thing or state of affairs, even no matter how note-worthy that thing or state may be. The Kuomintang should be open minded and should welcome all sorts of suggestions and criticisms that may appear in the form of press criticism or petitions. It is only through criticisms and public opinion, that the government will see how successful their policies are. It is absolutely wrong to curb public opinion. What is the use and what good effect is there to suppress all that is critical and suggestive? The more the government suppresses, the clearer it shows its own weakness. The public will judge what is right and wrong. If a certain action is wrong, it ought to be criticized and consequently changed. Obstinacy will not help a man in a government to go ahead but it just pulls one behind. Only open-mindedness will help policies to be enforced and gladly received by the populace. Therefore Nanking after read-

(*Continued on page 151*)

Men and Events

The civil division of the Shanghai Provisional Court did not cease to function on Christmas Day.

Hallet Abend, correspondent for the *New York Times*, departed last week for North China and Manchuria.

Mr. Blanck of the Texas Oil Company has returned with his family to Shanghai after a holiday spent in America.

W. L. Griffiths, of the National City Bank, at Peiping has gone to Manila, where he is joining the branch of that bank there.

The China United Assurance Society, Ltd., Shanghai, is distributing to its clients handsome calendars and useful desk blocks.

Walla Walla, published weekly in Shanghai by the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines, issued a special Christmas number.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Shanghai is distributing calendars for 1930, superimposed on an excellent map of the world.

C. H. Boeringer, recently appointed American Trade Commissioner at Singapore, passed through Shanghai during the week *enroute* from the United States.

A Model "A" Ford phaeton was recently sold to the Sven Hedin Swedish Mongolian Expedition by the American-Chinese Company, the Ford dealers in Tientsin.

H. A. Raider of the Chinese Engineering and Development Company of Tientsin, who has been in Shanghai for several days on business, has returned to Tientsin.

The Yangtszepoo Social Center, which is situated at 84 Yangtszepoo Road, and of which Djen Ya-tsien is general director, is conducting a "drive" to raise $10,000 to build a new home.

The National Tariff Commission's price index for Shanghai for the month of November shows that the general average of export prices was 173.2, and of import prices 183.4, taking February, 1913, as 100.

The Chinese Language Classes, at the foreign Y.M.C.A., of which Thomas M. Hasslett is secretary, will begin their second term Monday, January 6. The tuition fee is six dollars for a term of three months.

A report in the *China Times* of Shanghai on Dec. 24 stated that all officers and teachers in the primary schools of Soochow have threatened to resign or go on strike on account of non-payment of salaries.

E. C. Stocker, for many years connected with the Whangpoo Conservancy Board where he occupied the position of chief engineering assistant, has resigned to accept at position with the Texas Oil Company.

Rev. D. Willard Lyon will preach at the Community Church, Shanghai, Sunday morning, December 29. A New Year's reception and tea will be held at the church Wednesday afternoon, January 1, from four to six.

In a review of business conditions in North China compiled by Nankai University of Tientsin, it is stated that the index number of commodity prices for November had fallen slightlty from those ruling in the previous month.

Unconfirmed reports were received in Shanghai during the week that Rev. D. F. Pike of the China Inland Mission, who was carried away by bandits in Kueichow some months ago, has in the meantime been murdered.

According to a report which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on Dec. 24, the National Government has rescinded an order issued several months for the arrest of Liang Shih-yi, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo and Wang Ke-ming.

A son, Julien, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu on December 22. Mr. Hsu, who is a graduate of the University of Michigan, is secretary to Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Commerce of the National Government.

The Chinese press reported during the week that Marshal Li Ching-ling, formerly Tupan of Chihli Province, who is a zealous promoter of pugilistic movement in this country, had consented to act as honorary President of the Chungshan Boxing Association in Chapei.

Nelson T. Johnson, the new American Minister to China, is scheduled to sail January 11 by the *President Grant* for Peiping via Japan, before coming to Nanking to present his credentials, according to a cable received by the National Government at Nanking from Dr. C. C. Wu at Washington.

Special Christmas programs were observed at the Shanghai Foreign "Y". Rev. E. R. Hughes made an address at the Sunday evening service. A kiddies party was given Christmas eve and a special Christmas dinner was given Wednesday. A members' dinner and dance Friday night brought the festivities to a close.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to America, has telegraphed to the National Government saying that as a result of his protests, the American Government has revised the regulations governing the suppression of spinal meningitis, and Chinese passengers to the Philippine Islands will hereafter be treated in the same way as foreigners.

The Ministry of Railways announces that beginning from January, 1930, a new freight rate formulated according to a re-classification of goods, will be enforced on the various railway lines. The new schedule is said to be based on more scientific lines than formerly and is expected to bring about an equitable adjustment of freight charges payable by the public.

The Asia Realty Co. of Shanghai, in its monthly brochure entitled, *The Realty Market*, mentions that real estate transactions in Shanghai during the past year amounted to well over six million taels. Indications are that Shanghai is destined to become an apartment city just as are New York or London, and that the Chinese will also take up the idea of living in apartments in the near future.

The Ministry of Finance has issued an order closing the general liquidation office of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and four branches under its direct control at the end of the year. The resignation of Li Ming and Percy Chu as General Liquidators has been accepted. In their place, however, the latter has been appointed to be the liquidator to wind up the remaining affairs of the liquidation.

The Rockefeller Foundation, whose headquarters are at 61 Broadway, New York, recently issued its report for 1928. It comprises a volume of 450 pages and gives a striking picture of the excellent work for humanity which the Foundation is accomplishing. Particularly in China is the Foundation accomplishing great results, the Peking Union Medical College and Hospital, both by practice and precept, doing much towards improving health conditions in this country.

Serious labor trouble which has existed in the China General Edison Company, an American firm engaged in the manufacture of incandescent globes at Shanghai, has been settled according to a report which appeared in the Chinese newspapers. It was stated that the company has agreed to pay each laborer a bonus of $1 monthly and that all laborers who had been arrested by the Chinese authorities would be released. The factory resumed operation on Monday, Dec. 23.

An application for the annulment of his marriage filed by Thomas Macgonagle against his wife Florencia, who is a Filipina, came on before Judge Purdy in the U. S. Court for China during the week. The plaintiff alleges that several years after his marriage in 1920 he learned that a few months previously his wife had gone through a form of marriage with one G. Ardwell. The Court adjourned the application as the defendant was not present. Judge Purdy ordered that efforts be made to serve a notice of the application on the defendant in person.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, according to the *Kiangnan Evening News*, has wired Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from Canton, stating that the military campaign against Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides and the Kwangsi forces cost the government the sum of $5,000,000 of which sum $1,500,000 was expended in the construction of trenches and defense work, $1,000,000 in extraordinary expenses such as the manufacture of gas bombs, etc., while the remainder or $2,500,000 was spent on general military expenses. The telegram stated that the Kwangtung provincial treasury is practically empty.

HU SHIH VS. THE KUOMINTANG

(*Continued from page 150*)

ing Hu Shih's writings, ought to issue an order to welcome criticisms sincerely, and instructions should be given to all Kuomintang headquarters to be more sensitive and more constructive. As a matter of fact, Hu Shih fought a good fight. No others at present have the courage to do this. Let the world know that Hu Shih is fighting for the freedom of the general populace and let the government understand that Hu Shih must not be molested on account of his recent writings.

Dr. Sun's Theories Not Final

To touch on the critical side of Dr. Sun's philosophy by Hu Shih, it is the impression of the writer that the Kuomintang has laid too much emphasis on that whatever Dr. Sun said or wrote is all right at all times and that no fallacies or discrepancies whatever exist. These ideas are too dogmatic. People of modern age will not follow such ideas blindly. There are times when conditions are changed and so political programs have to be changed to suit the times. Man is always man and is bound to err. Dr. Sun is a great man and possesses great thinking power. What he had spoken and what he had written may be deep, great and with far-sightedness. But we cannot say that those are absolute and final. If Dr. Sun's theories are all sound, then no matter how people may criticize them, the criticisms cannot depreciate their values. If the Kuomintang will try to suppress them, then it seems that there are fallacies in Dr. Sun's theories. Else why should they suppress them. Furthermore suppression of thoughts will not help to put the theories in prominence. Only through scientific analysis and constructive criticisms will the theories be made more acceptable to the people. Even the Kuomintang members themselves have to be critical, or else they will not understand what sort of principles they are accepting.

Let us all who have grumbles and complaints to make stand up for Hu Shih and let us all appeal to Nanking for freedom of speech.

Refugees Along C. E. R. Suffer Great Hardships

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin Dec. 19—At the joint American Red Cross and Russian Relief Committee meeting it was decided to go to Hailar and provide assistance to the thousands of Russian refugees coming from Hailar and across the Hingans, but the Railway authorities refused to take the car further than Pokutu because Hailar had been bombed several days previously.

On November 28 six representatives of the Russian Refugee Committee of Harbin, a Russian interpreter, a Red Cross doctor and representative of the American Red Cross, Rev. Charles A. Leonard, left for the west line for their expedition of relief in a special car, furnished by the Railway. The Committee took with them bread, sugar, tea, clothing, medicines and about $2,000 Harbin currency to lend the refugees immediate assistance.

To avoid overcrowding in Harbin, the Committee decided to use vacant buildings in towns and villages along the line for placing refugees. One of the members of the Russian Committee was furnished with money and left from Anda to render assistance to the refugees who had already arrived, to engage houses for them.

At Hailar the Red Cross, and the Harbin and Hailar Committee helped seven hundred Chinese and a hundred Russian refugees from the Three Rivers District. "There was still panic among them", said the Rev. Charles A. Leonard. "the stituation seemed hopeless to help them. There is fear and consternation among the White Russians, because of the terrible treatment of those captured in the Three Rivers District, and because Chinese officials are too busy to give adequate attention to their people. The White Russians are a people without a country."

The Committee stopped at Chalantung, where it investigated the situation at the railway work shops and the hospital, which were destroyed by the bombardment; several citizens have been wounded,—the windows of the train (which was there during the bombardment) were shattered and in these cold cars with broken wihdows refugees proceeded to Harbin packed closely together.

The Committee discovered several Russian refugees assembled in the small villages and lost in the mountains. Most of them were in a pitiful position robbed of what little they had. They claimed that those who robbed them left them almost naked in the cold—in come cases children or women.

Charles A. Leonard, the Baptist missionary, one of the most active workers of the Committee, in an interview gave his impressions of the refugees the Committee met on the way: "We have seen on the way camp fires built by groups of refugees who were compelled to spend the night in the cold. At daybreak we have seen almost a continuous stream of refugees along the road, horses, wagons, camels and many cattle. There were marks of distress on every hand, for the trains we passed were filled to overflowing with refugees, many hanging on, some riding between the cars, and not a few on top. At the stations we passed many waiting to board the trains, but were unable to get in. The speed with which the people were driving their carts and cattle and the eagerness with which they were trying to board the trains, showed that there was much fear among them." The Committee provided some assistance to the Chinese refugees, who were without food or medical treatment living in crowded barracks. Free transportation was obtained for such refugees to come to Harbin.

Pitiful Conditions at Pokutu

When the Committee arrived at Pokutu everything around showed that there had been a rough attack: cars blown to pieces, shattered glass, camels, carts and people going along the railroad, all the people in rags, women and children crying, old men falling on the road and dying from cold and fatigue. The refugees had been robbed of all their property, their horses driven away; the $2,000 of the American Red Cross came just in time to cover the most urgent needs of these distressed and unhappy creatures.

On Nov. 29 when the planes appeared above Pokutu and started dropping bombs, the people ran to the fields, the cattled bellowed, and then the explosions began. The planes made several rounds, dropping three or four bombs each time. Some of them were aimed at the bridge, at the engine round house and powder magazine, which exploded with a terrific crash. One bomb fell near the Red Cross car and that was the only one that did not explode.

Rev. Charles A. Leonard describes his feelings during this bombardment as follows: "When I heard the hum of the airplanes, I grabbed my typewriter and an expensive kodak which had been borrowed. People were running to the fields at break-neck speed. My big boots, presented by a friend in Louisiana for hunting, but too good for anything except mission work would not carry me fast enough, it felt like trying to run as in dreams. Rifle shots could be heard in all directions. The airplanes were flying against the wind to be steady for dropping bombs."

Great Distress Among White Russians

Rev. Leonard was eye witness how one shell fell near their car, but on the other side of the railway embankmenta shell knocked two camels flat; one was immediately killed by concussion, and a fourth, he says, had one front leg blown into shreds. When they approached to take a picture it gave a pathetic cry and lay down, probably never to rise, for its leg was bleeding profusely.

At Pokutu, during and after the raid the Red Cross car was filled with children, women, wounded and sick. Many of them died before the train reached Harbin. The doctor was left at Anda to treat several hundred refugees left there.

Great distress was noticed among the white Russians, who have no protection and no country. Chinese refugees are in better shape—they are among their people. White Russians know what they might expect from the Reds after their bloody justice in the Three Rivers district and treatement of several Russians captured at Chalainor and Manchouli and dragged to China.

The noble work of the American Red Cross will never be forgotten by the Russians, whose sufferings are not a fault of theirs, and the help rendered by the Americans will add one more page of glory to the book of American history.

Japanese News Agency Banned by National Government

The National Government according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking, September 2, has decided to withhold telegraph, radio and telephone facilities from the Nippon Dempo News Agency on the ground that the Agency has been conducting subversive propaganda about the situation in China. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is requesting the Charge d'Affairs of the Japanese Legation to restrain similar activities on the part of Japanese propagandists, citing the following false reports recently issued by the Nippon Dempo News Agency:—

1. Reporting on December 3rd that Foreign Minister Wang was resigning and blaming the National and the Manchurian Provincial Government for unpreparedness:

2. Reporting on December 9th that President Chiang Kai-shek was fleeing from the Capital by airplane.

3. Reporting on December 13th that General Yen Hsi-shan was advising President Chiang Kai-shek to tender his resignation.

All of these reports (continues the telegram) were absolutely untrue and were intended to undermine the people's confidence in the National Government.

This ban on the part of the National Government follows a number of others which have been directed at various times during the past year against newspapers and newspaper correspondents. The *North China Daily News*, British newspaper in Shanghai, and the *North China Star*, American newspaper in Tientsin, were among those who had been denied Chinese post office mail privileges, but both were later reinstated. The *Evening Post*, American newspaper in Shanghai, has been denied mailing privileges for more than a month, for reasons (said newspaper states) which have never been made known. The National Government also some months ago asked for the deportation from China of Hallett Abend, New York *Times* correspondent, and George Sokolsky, editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, Shanghai.

Don Burdick to Marry Miss Helen Byram

Harry E. Byram, chairman of the Board of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway, and Mrs. Byram, on Tuesday of this week announced the engagement of their daughter Helen to Don Burdick, broker of Shanghai. The announcement took place at a reception on board the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, which was given by Admiral and Mrs. Charles B. McVay on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Byram and their daughter Helen and Miss Mary Goddard of New York, are traveling around the world. Miss Byram is a graduate of Dobbs Ferry School, N. Y. while Mr. Burdick is a graduate of the University of Washington, Seattle and the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes, Geneva. Mr. Burdick was for several years connected with the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration. The wedding will take place in New York in the spring.

中華會計專修學校函授部招生廣告

校址上海麥根路十一號

函索章程附郵二分

A City and a Symbol

Cologne and *"4711"* — could there be a worthier setting to the fairest jewels in Beauty's treasury: *"4711"* Eau de Cologne and all the other dainty toiletries linked by the name of *"4711"*?

The numeral "4711" on the Blue and Gold Label denotes their excellence. It is the symbol of their fragrant quality.

No. 4711. Genuine Eau de Cologne

291

NOW IN CHINA!

Rexall

The Sign of Quality in Gold Drug Products

Hugo Reiss & Co. Agents Shanghai,

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Russian Refugees from Barga Are Completely Ruined

(From The Review's Correspondent)

Harbin Nov. 28, by mail, delayed.

Refugees continue to arrive at Harbin from places on the Western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. They do not flee from Soviet troops, as the troops are not advancing along the line, but on the contrary have left Chalainor and Manchuli which they had occupied for three or four days, about November 20. The refugees flee from the danger of being bombed by Soviet airplanes which do not cease making their flights over the stations on the Western line. Pokutu station was bombed by 23 airplanes at one o'clock to-day. Great damage and many casualties are reported. Another danger comes from wild and ungovernable mobs which rob every one in the street or in their houses. Those who venture to offer even a slight resistance run the risk of being killed on the spot. Five persons are reported to have been killed at Hailar; J. M. Tetikonis, cashier at the ticket office; N. I. Podkovantzeff, cashier of freight booking office; Dr. V. P. Daniloff; Bankovskey, and Emelianoff.

An assistant engine-driver, Suschenko by name, bolted the door of his flat and tried to keep the robbers out, hoping for help from outside. The robbers gradually increasing in number beseiged him and his family consisting of a wife and three girls. Seeing the crowd increase and become more furious Suschenko and his family decided to flee for their lives, leaving all they possessed in the flat.

While they were taking counsel together as to the best way of escaping, they heard the door crack from the violent blows of the beseigers, some of which began also to break the windows of the house. There was not time for thinking. The wife jumped out through one of the windows; the girls and the man followed her. They came running to the railway station. Some of the robbers, finding no valuables in the house and thinking that there must be some, as they, perhaps, judged from the resistance that the family had made, followed the family to the station where they drove them and a number of other people into the waiting room and demanded from them the valuable things they had about them, such as finger-rings, and earrings, watches, etc.—which was immediately done by the frightened people.

Hailar Afire

People who left Hailar on Nov. 24 and came here say that several sections of the town were burning; and the fire was spreading fast, as there were few in the town to extinguish the flames. The loss suffered by the people who ran from their abodes is very great; many lost nearly everything.

All the Soviet citizens who lost their property in connection with their running away are presenting detailed statements of what was lost to the German Consulate at Harbin. This is done, of course, for the purpose of obtaining reparation. The loss of the Soviet subjects is much less than that of the emigrants; the former are mostly employees of the C. E. R.; the latter are tillers, cattle raisers and traders. Being emyloyees, the Soviet citizens had not much personal or real property. They continue to recieve their usual salary, and the Railway Adminstration takes every possible care of the employees, giving them shelter and food. The emigrants, being tillers, cattle raisers, and traders, had houses, inventory, live stock, a year's crop of hay and corn. They will not be able to retrieve their property no matter how short the time may be before they return home. Many of their houses were burnt down. In houses untouched by fire the furniture has been demolished, and articles generally broken, spoiled or taken away, live stock dispersed or driven away, or killed, or burnt alive while locked up in the folds.

Very little is done for the emigrant-refugees here—but they are thankful all the same; a number of small houses are offered to the refugees for temporary stay and fifty dinners are supplied daily, but there are thousands who have no means to procure food.

The day before yesterday the author of this met a number of refugees in the street. They discussed the question of returning back. "We shall die of starvation here" they said. They were inclined to return home where they hoped to find and gather some of their things left rather than to stay and starve here. To-day's bombardment of Pokutu made them decide to stay here rather than to return home. It is hard to say what will become of these unfortunate people. The best way of solving their problem would be to have them emigrate to Australia, Canadato Peru, or some other sparsely settled country, but having no means they cannot afford to go. It would be a fine act on the part of the American Red Cross or some other big charitable organisation, or mercantile organisations to help these poor but honest and industrious people to emigrate to a land where they will be able to toil peacefully. It is safe to say that these people if taken to a country where law reigns and the soil is fertile, will render good for good and in due time reimburse their benefactor for his expenses and trouble.

About one hundred men, arrested in connection with the disclosed plot to cause serious disturbances in the town, were transported in four autobusses to the concentration camp at Sumbey this morning.

The Mongol "Invasion" of Barga

Telegrams from the *Review's* correspondent at Harbin during the week stated that persons well informed on Mongol affairs consider the danger of a Mongol invasion insignificant owing to their small numbers. The population of Barga consists of about 60,000 nomads with no national military organization. The movement is entirely inspired. The Soviet denial from Moscow of responsibility for the movement is hypocritical.

Japanese officials have informed the *Russkoye Slovo* that Japan will not interfere, leaving China to settle the problem herself. Hunghutze raids along the Chinese Eastern railway continned. On Thursday a band near Shitowhetse attacked a woodcutters' camp and took a number of Russians and Chinese prisoners and robbed them of their horses.

Foreign Investments in China Discussed in Statistical Survey

D. K. Lieu, director of the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan, has compiled, in a 130-page pamphlet, just off the press, a survey entitled "Foreign Investments in China." Simultaneously there has also been issued a statistical study covering China's Cotton Industry, for which Mr. Lieu supplied the figures, but which was almost entirely written by Miss S. T. King.

The research study of the foreign investments was made under the joint auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Social Science Research Council, the Brookings Institute of Economics, and the Chinese Government Bureau of Statistics. The present study only covers the economic and financial relations of China with other countries as revealed in the statistics of foreign investents in China. In an introduction to the present study, Mr. Lieu says that the economic and political consequences to China which foreign investments are bringing to China would form the subject of further study at a later date.

In discussing China's foreign loans, the survey uses the periods: 1865-1893, 1885-1894, 1894-1899, 1900-1911, 1912-1920, and 1921-1929. It discusses the purposes of the various loans, showing the country of origin, with details as to sums expended for railways, telegraphs, etc. A table is given of the total outstanding foreign loans in 1925 and a list is also given of provincial government loans. In discussing business investments the survey discusses separately railways, mines, public utilities, real estate, factories (especially cotton mills, which are dealt with in a separate report), shipping companies, banks, rubber estates, etc. Statistics are also given of mission investments.

In speaking of the difficulties of getting accurate data, Mr. Lieu says, among other things: "Although the American Consulate and Chamber of Commerce did not furnish us with any introduction letter, the investigators visited some of the American firms through the introduction of personal friends or without introduction at all. We did this upon the advice of Prof. Remer, who said that in his experience in collecting similar data in America, official assistance could not be counted upon. However, he wrote to all the American Chambers of Commerce in China for us, but the Shanghai Chamber, of which the secretary is on leave and the acting secretary is not in good health, replied that no such letter had ever been received. Similarly a letter we addressed to it from Nanking was also said to have never been delivered. At any rate, no assistance could be obtained from either source, and only one or two American firms filled the questionnaire, without giving any figures!"

Statistics of Paper Imports into China

The total import of paper to China from abroad in 1928 was 98,000 tons, including 30,000 tons from Japan, 18,000 tons from Norway, 22,000 tons from the United States, and 10,000 tons from Sweden. The total import of paper from abroad during the first ten months in 1929 was 406,146 piculs from Japan, 321,556 piculs from Norway, 250,225 piculs from the United States, 187,087 piculs from Sweden, 172,835 piculs from Germany and 46,914 piculs from England, the total being 1,384,763 piculs.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CONTROVERSY

(*Continued from page 146*)

his project. Thus the question was finally settled in the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee last June.

Rivals Should Patch Up Differences

The controversy came to such a climax last week that Mr. Chao dismissed Mr. Lee from the post of the Manager of the Chi Yui Property Company, a subsidiary to C. M. S. N. Co., which the latter also holds concurrently with that of the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Instead of reinquishing his post, Mr. Lee has defied Mr. Chao's order, and in the meantime appealled to the National government as to legality of the latter's act. Thus more telegrams have been circulated by both sides, and prominent spaces in the Chinese press have been given to recounting their disputes.

It is deplorable indeed to see at this tempestuous season when the Company is in a precarious state that its high officers should deem it fit to waste their time and energy to find each other's faults instead of working side by side to carry out various reforms. Let us once again remind them of the above-quoted proverb, and pray them to patch up their differences over tea cups. After all, it is only through the united efforts of the officers of the Company and the cooperation between the stockholders and the government that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company can be once again brought back to its former prosperity.

Shanghai, December 22, 1929.

Appeal Made For Friends to Assist Victims of Soviet Raids

In connection with the destitution which exists among the refugees from western Manchuria, principally the Three Rivers district, who fled from their homes owing to the Soviet bombardments, and are now mostly gathering at Harbin, details of which have been published in this and previous issues of *The Review*, Charles A. Leonard of the American Relief Committee is making an appeal for funds, the $2,000 which the American Red Cross contributed being far from sufficient to meet the demands of the situation. Persons who are willing to contribute are requested to forward their contributions to A. T. Corocran, of the Russian Y. M. C. A. at Harbin.

At the request of the American Consul in Harbin, G. C Hanson, a committee was organized to visit Hailar and other places to desburse the Red Cross funds previously sent. This committee, which is known as the American Committee, consists of L. T. Lilliestrom, American Vice Consul; A. T. Corocran, American Secretary of the Russian Y. M. C. A. of Harbin; and Charles A Leonard, of the Baptist Mission. The money given by the American Red Cross proved of great assistance in meeting the distressed conditions existing among the Russian refugees.

Since the bombardment of various places along the railway line the flight of thousands of other Russian refugees to Harbin has so greatly burdened the various Russian relief committees of that city, that it has become neccesary to ask friends in other parts of the Far East to assist.

At the station Anta, west of Harbin there are now eight hundred Russian refugees and in the city of Harbin no less than three thousand are being cared for. Food, clothing and shelter must be furnished for these. The funds are so limited that only cold bread and tea can be furnished. The people are crowded into small quarters and typhus has already broken out among them. There are daily reports of people freezing to death on the streets. At present there are several thousand still in the mountains, many of them starving and freezing.

Hundreds Drown When Chinese Steamer Founders

The steamship *Lee Cheong*, owned by the Chinese Fook Hoi Co. of Hongkong, plying between Hongkong and Swabue, with a Chinese crew of forty, four Indian guards and two hundred and fifty passengers, including several women and children in command of a Chinese captain named Leung So, carrying a general cargo including 200 head of cattle ran into a heavystorm on Saturday evening while approaching Sanmonkwan. After buffeting the huge waves for several hours, the *Lee Cheong* eventually foundered. All passengers and crew are believed to have been drowned, the only survivors being two Chinese sailors who had been rescued by fishing junks. When they returned in the afternoon they told a pathetic story of how they had clung to a raft for ten hours in icy water, suffering terrible exposure. They saw the captain clinging to the raft for hours, but he was eventually swept off by the waves and not seen again.

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shih-k'a-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20 07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

CHINA TOMORROW

Vol. II Peiping, December 20, 1929 No. 2

CHINA TOMORROW, the periodical of New China, is dedicated to the masses, whose welfare should be the foremost concern of any democracy.

For advertising and subscription, write to China Tomorrow Publishing Company, Yenching University, Chenfu, Peiping.

TWENTY CENTS A COPY ..... TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

National Forces Continue Successful

Telegrams during the week reported continual successes gained by the Government troops against the rebellious Tang Sheng-chi, concerning whom there were at first reports that he had been killed, but these were followed up later by the news that he had "escaped." Progress was also being made against the Chang Fah-kwei rebels in the south. General Yen Hsi-shan, having previously made a pronouncement in support of the Nationol government, sent Shansi troops to the south of the province and also into Honan "for the suppression of the Reorganizationists."

The 13th Division under General Hsia Tou-yin entered Yencheng on December 22, disarming three infantry and one cavalry battalions in the city without meeting with any resistance, according to a telegram from Sinyang. The advance Government forces were then marching on Hsuchang, the base of the Tang Sheng-chi rebels. Part of the 3rd Route Army under General Han Fu-chu was proceeding southwards from Chengchow to take part in the attack.

The Flight of Chang Fa-kwei's Remnants

A Canton telegram December 19, reported that the Government forces had captured Szehwei the previous day, Chang Fa-kwei's remnants fleeing to Kwangling. As the rebel main force in the North river area had been annihilated, the Government 6th and 8th divisions were despatched to Kwangsi *via* Kwangling and Huichi to attack Fu Chuan and Ho-Hsien. Tsai Ting-kai's division with the assistance of the navy captured Tehching December 18. The rebel Huang Chao-hung ordered his forces to make a general retreat to Yungsu. Government airplanes sank a rebel gunboat at Chilungchow. It was reported that the Government had sent a detachment from Chinhsien to enter Kwangsi *via* Shaotung to attack Nanning. Meanwhile the Yunnan troops were mobilized to Peishin, down the river towards Nanning to cut the rebels' retreat.

A telegram from Loyang December 18 stated that one regiment of Tang-Sheng-chi's infantry had declared its loyalty to the Government and that Yang Ching-chan sent men to reorganize it. Dissensions among Tang Sheng-chi's troops are confirmed. Kung Hao sent a Mr. Liu to approach Liu Chi for terms of his coming over. It is reported that Yen Shi-shan was very angry because of Tang Sheng-chi's rebellion and had decided to dispatch two divisions of infantry to attack Chengchow.

It was announced at Nanking by Chiang Kai-shek that all punitive forces against Tang Sheng-chi were to be commanded by Yen Shi-shan.

Wuchow Recaptured by Government Troops

A telegram from Hongkong December 19 announced the recapture of Wuchow by the Government troops. West River communications with Hongkong and Canton had begun resuming normalcy. Chen Chi-tang declared that he would lead 15,000 units to recapture the whole of Kwangsi. Central Bank notes had suddenly increased in value and were quoted at eighty percent.

A telegram from Canton, December 22, reported that navy units, commanded by Chang Chek, left Wuchow two days previously, going up the West River. The Marines landed at Kwaipungchow to attack Tanghsien, which was captured at noon December 21 with the cooperation of gunboats and airplanes. The remnants of Huang Chao-hung's forces retreated to Peilin and Yunghsien. Following up their advantage, the government troops proceeded westward from Wuchow with Nanking as their objective. On hearing of the capture of Wuchow the remnants of Chang Fai-kwei's troops retreated to Chaoping; Yang Tiang-fe fled to Hungshan with only a handful of men. Kwangling was captured by Li Yang-ching's division December 20. An attack on Yenchen was made December 20 despite the fact that it was snowing. One rebel commander there with 1,000 men surrendered.

Chang Fa-kwei Becoming Unpopular

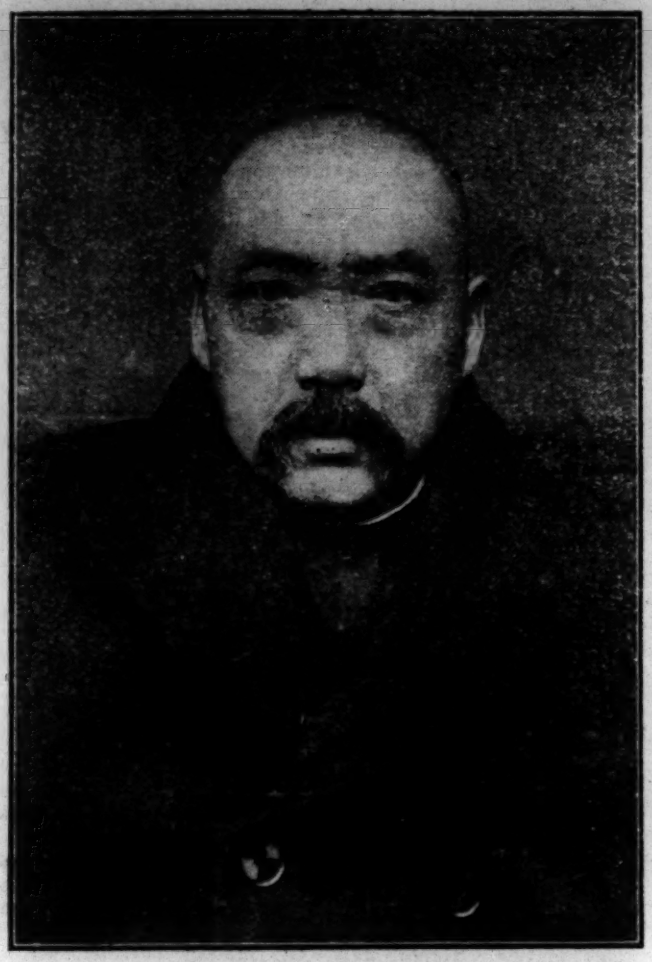
Telegrams from Wuchow December 23 and 24 stated that Chen Chi-tang had arrived there several days previously to direct operations. Yang Tiang-fei was captured, hiding in a lime kiln. Scout airplanes discovered about 3,000 rebels scattered at Mungkiang, Pakma and Pingnan in great confusion. The Government troops were pursuing the retreating rebels towards Hsunchie and Yunhsien. Kiangsi merchants, students and prominent citizens petitioned the Government not to allow Chang Fa-kwei to enter Kwangsi but to support Chiang Kai-shek, also that Liu Koon-yan should cooperate with the Central punitive force to exterminats the rebels. Hsiao Tao-yin's army captured Yenchen December 22, with the Government forces advancing towards Hsuchow. Tang Sheng-chi was reported missing and the rebel armies were daily becoming more confused. One of the commanders of Liu Hsing's division revolted against Tang Sheng-chi with over 1,000 men at Lin Yung-hsien December 20 and fled to Hsiangchen.

Chiang Wang-nei's division arrived at Munkiang December 22. The rebel remnants crowded at Shihshan were surrounded by Mow Ping-wen and Tan Tou-yuan's division. The people of Kwangling and neighboring points have petitioned Chang Chi-tang to clear up Chang Fa-kwei once for all as his troops had done great damage to all the points they had passed. Airplanes sent by Hsia Tao-yin found the rebel armored train *Peiping* at Mengmuaochuan December 23 and disabled it with bombs. The rebel brigadier commander Wei-Chan-fan was killed at the battle at Single Tree Hill, where the Government forces lay in ambush with bombs.

A.B.C. PRESS SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches
Your work should bear our imprint

Subscribe to
The China Weekly Review
$12.00 per year

Who's Who in China



Major-General Chao Tai-wen

趙載文字永隴

Major-General Chao Tai-wen, President of the Control Yuan, was born in Wutai, Shansi Province, in 1867. Through many years experience in military circles, he became Chief of Staff to the Tuchun Yamen or Military Governor's Office of Shansi Province under General Yen Hsi-shan. Later he was appointed Defence Commissioner of North Shansi Province. In 1928 when the National Government was installed at Nanking, he was appointed successively member of the State Council, member of the Taiyuan branch of the Central Political Council, member of the Central Political Council, Director of the Political Training Department of the National 3rd Group Army, member of the Chahar Provincial Government, Vice-Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Interior. He received his present appointment to the presidency of the Control Yuan in the summer of 1929, succeeding Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei in this position.

MacDonald 'Kowtowed' To U.S. Says Member of Parlianent

(From the Paris edition of the New York Tribune)

London, Nov. 21.—Great Britain is a "nation of fools" for "kowtowing to America," This is the opinion of a Conservative member of Parliament, P. J. H. Hannon, who unburdened himself at the Unionist gathering on Imperial Preference at Caxton Hall today.

"To think of the British Premier 'kowtowing' at Washington to the American President on what shall be the strength of the British fleet to guard the possessions of the British Empire is a demoralizing spectacle," Mr. Hannon told his hearers.

"All this lofty talk with America, all these negotiations heralded abroad by 10,000 bugles in the press, and this project of a five-Power conference to settle our naval parity would be unnecessary if the British Empire was the great united whole it ought to be.

"Why should the British Premier go to Washington to settle the strength of our Navy? Truly, we today, as in Carlyle's day, are a 'nation of fools'."

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

HEA DOFFICE HARBIN

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOMS, INSURANCE, LOANS, COMMISSIONS
PASSENGER SERVICE

FAR EAST-EUROPE, VIA SIBERIA

(Shanghai-London 16 days, U. S. $110.81—$291.79)

Information, Reservations and Through Bookings at the following Agencies of the Chinese Eastern Railway:

SHANGHAI, 3, Canton Road, Robert Dollar Cudding.
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 17132

HARBIN, C.E.R. Travel Bureau, 170-171 Kitaiskaya street,
Telegraphic Address: "EUROPASIA"
Phone: 24-65

C.E.R. Grand-Hotel, 2 Sungarisky Prospect,
Telegraphic Address: "GRANDHOTEL"
Phone: 24-18

TIENTSIN, 74, Rue de France,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1888 S"

DAIREN, 110, Yamagata Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 8243

MOUKDEN, 24, Chiyoda Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "TITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 574

NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1271

CHANGCHUN, 4, Hino-de-cho,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

Your American Markets are 500 miles nearer *via the...*

SEATTLE

Short Route...

ROUTING your cargo via Seattle over the direct, short route not only insures a big saving of "in transit" time, but the up-to-the-minute equipment of the Port of Seattle insures greater dispatch in transfer of cargo from ship to car, and effects a material further saving.

Take advantage of this economy and dispatch by routing your cargo via Port of Seattle.

Write for copy of the Port of Seattle Yearbook—it contains much information and data valuable to traffic managers, manufacturers, exporters, importers, and others interested in trading with the Orient. It's free for the asking.

Traffic Department, Bell St. Terminal
Seattle, Washington

The PORT OF SEATTLE
GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Survey of the Philosophical Realm

—*An Anthology of Recent Philosophy, by Daniel Sommer Robinson. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. 1929. pp.662.*

All students of English literature, whether they be professional or general students, value highly such volumes of selections as Ward's *The English Poets*, Palgrave's *The Golden Treasury*, the Oxford Book of Verse, Page's *British Poets* of the *Nineteenth Century* and his *Chief American Poets*, and other such anthologies. They give us in a limited number of pages representative excerpts or selections from the works of our many poets, great and small. The books of prose selections following the same general plan have done us a similar service in respect to prose. Source-books in history help us to go back to many of the original materials on which our numerous textbooks are based, and to read for ourselves what is often more entertaining material than the books derived from them. What others have done for poetry, prose, history, Dr. E.K.Rand in his *Classical Philosophers* and Professor Bakewell in his *Sourcebook* of *Ancient Philosophy*, have done for us in philosophy.

Now comes Professor Robinson, who provides us with his *Anthology* of *Recent Philosophy*, with the sub-title, "Selections for Beginners from the Writers of the Greatest Twentieth Century Philosophers", as a further help to the young student of philosophy and the general reader. To those who find it beyond their purse (as many serious-minded students do) to possess copies of even the outstanding productions of these philosophers, such an anthology does a signal service. Moreover, since the selections were made as the result of ten years of teaching experience, on the part of Professor Robinson, first at the University of Wisconson, and since 1922 at Miami University, they possess an added value as guides to the heart of the philosophies which they set forth. But the chief types and problems treated in the anthology lead to the natural exclusion of many philosophers whose works "are fully as worthy of being included as those whose names appear."

The selections are grouped under five Parts: Orientation, Idealism, Realism, Pragmatism, and Other Types of Philosophy. Each Part is subdivided into from three to seven chapters, each chapter including two or three selections from different authors. Altogether some sixty-odd writers are quoted. Each chapter is preceded by a concise analysis of the contents and is followed by several suggestions and questions for discussion which tend to make the reader give more than a mere passing thought to the topics. The author also suggests three separate readings of each passage in order to master it; first, just for interest and to get the general idea of the author; secondly, for the purpose of analysing the passage in a rather critical way; and thirdly, for the purpose of a complete undestanding. These repeated readings constitute a good method of study, and are well worth following if one has not already developed his own most efficient way of attacking difficult readings.

The Appendix contains Biographical and Bibliographical Sketches for the authors quoted. This is followed by a Glossarial Index, which is essential to the fullest use of the book.

Either for college courses in recent and contemporary philosophy or for the private student of philosophy, Professor Robinson's *Anthology* offers an interesting section of fundamental materials.

C.H.W.

Shanghai, College Dec. 21, 1929.

The Vicissitudes and Triumphs of a Medical School

The Three Crosses in the Purple Mists, by W. R. Morse. Shanghai: Mission Book Co.

The author is head of the Department of Anatomy and Associate in Surgery, and formerly Dean of the Medical School of Union University, Chengtu, Szechuen province, West China. The book, a volume of 300 pages, bears the sub-title, "An Adventure in Medical Education under the Eaves of the Roof of the World." The three crosses referred to in the main title are: The Golden Cross of Christianity, the Red Cross, and the Green Cross, the latter described as the emblem of a profession devoted to reconstructing the lives of those who have suffered from disease.

A perusal of the contents shows that the work of this medical school has at times been surrounded with considerable difficulties. Referring to the critical period of 1927, the author says: "There was a minority who felt that mission work needed change in its modus operandi. There was another group of communistically inclined opportunists who wished to steal the institution...The military group would not have allowed any opportunity to pass of taking over the buildings and ruining them...The situation called for rare courage... Mutual tolerance and reciprocity and respect saved the day and the University was preserved."

After pointing out the numerous fallacies of the old Chinese school of medicine the author makes a plea that the missionaries should attempt to understand the psychology behind Chinese medicine.

Discussing the opposition of many Chinese to religious work, the author says it, "is due to the fear that foreigners are making the Chinese student think foreign, and therefore imperialistically...Missions recognize force; this is used, as an argument against them...Anglo-Saxon arrogance, efficiency, directness, activity, masterfulness, and self-sufficiency are imperial characteristics, therefore to be condemned...In some of these arguments the Chinese have logic and reason on their side, in other cases the reasoning is absurd."

Mutiny Occurs at Macao of Portuguese Troops

A new phase of the question of European possessions in China came into evidence at Macao, the Portuguese possession near Canton, Sunday evening, December 22, when seventy soldiers of the Portuguese artillery troops in the Monte Fort threatened to mutiny following an abortive demand for an increase of pay. Theroughout the evening Macao was under martial law. The Chinese residents of Macao report that they heard shots fired, these probably occurring while the mutineers were being disarmed. The Macao Police Force remained loyal and it is believed the mutineers were suppressed without trouble. The Portuguese authorities at Macao state they will severely punish the trouble makers.

A special telegram to the *Review* from Hongkong stated that it was authentically reported that the Portuguese artillery stationed at four separate forts at Macao contemplated overthrowing the Government and disarming the Police by a joint mutiny. Accordingly, on Sunday evening, all the artillery garrisons at the Monte Fort sirened a signal to the three other forts to commence an attack on the Government forces. The other forts, for some unknown reason, failed to respond. The mutineers at Fort Monte, being isolated, then barricaded themselves for two days and controlled the fort despite repeated threats from the Government that they would be bombarded. On Tuesday morning loyal artillery units assisted by the police bombarded the mutineers at Fort Monte with machine guns and airplanes for half an hour. The mutineers then surrendered. They are likely to be ordered deported to Portugal.

Macao was first settled by Portguese traders in the latter part of the 16th century. The present inhabitants are largely descendants of the early settlers, who intermarried with the Chinese. A large part of the troops at Macao are negroes from another Portuguese possession, Mozambique. The Chinese during recent years have agitated for the retrocession of Macao, which as a commercial port in these days is of little consequence, most of its revenue being obtained from gambling, opium and other forms of vice.

Sun Fo Receives Merit Medal from Columbia U.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways for the National Government, has been awarded a medal by Columbia University, N. Y., according to a letter which he received last week from Frank B. Fackenthal, Secretary of the University, the letter stating that the Board of Trustees had made the award. The medal is awarded to graduates of the institution from foreign lands, who after graduation, have returned to their home countries and achieved distinction.

Japanese Steamer Pirated in River at Canton

The s.s. *Kaitsu Maru*, recently renamed the *Ryujin Maru*, owned by Japanese interests, sailing without a fixed schedule, after having gone aground at the mouth of the Whampoa river, near Canton, on the evening of December 22, was pirated by a gang who approached in sampans under the cover of darkness. They were well armed and held up all the Japanese officers and also the passengers, robbing them and looting the cargo on board. The officers were imprisoned in cabins and were unable to resist. The pirates made off with their booty without kidnapping any one.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.—Peiping authorities last night raided the office of the 5th Route Army and arrested about 40 persons.—The Special Committee to prepare for termination of special privileges granted to foreign telegraph companies was inaugurated yesterday.—The Draft Maritime Commercial treaty has been submitted to the Legislative Yuan.—The port of Shanghai has been closed to all incoming and outgoing steamers between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.—Soviet troops across the border at Suifenho have been increased.—The Central Executive Committee has issued a statement of the subversive activities of the Reorganizationists.—Liu Chih and Yoh Wei-chun have left Hankow for Sinyang.—Ho Ying-ching has left Canton for Nanking.—Ling Ping, Minister to Cuba, will sail for Cuba via the U. S. on the 20th inst.,—The international train arrived at Bakatu on Dec. 14.—Mongolian communists occupied Hailar on the 15th and are heading for Chalantun.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.—Negotiations are to be entered into with foreign governments for the suppression of counter-revolutionary newspapers and propaganda printed in Chinese.—An Air Mail Bureau will begin to function on New Year's Day.—The Yunnan Government has petitioned for the appointment of an investigation party to determine the frontier between Yunnan and Annam.—Four divisions of the 3rd Group Army under Yen Hsi-shan have been mobilized to join the campaign against Tang Seng-chi.—Confirmation that Shih Yiu-ran was not implicated in the recent mutiny of the 13th Route Army at Pukow is contained in a telegram from Chen Tiao-yuan.—$30,000 will be appropriated from the provincial treasury for the relief of the inhabitants of northern and western Kwangtung.—Gunboats of the 2nd Naval Squadron recently dispatched to Canton are returning to their posts along the Yangtsze.—Organization of a permanent association of representatives of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the Peiping commercial community has been decided upon.—Chiang Kai-shek has announced in a telegram to the people that the crisis with which the country was threatened is over. The Soviet authorities refuse to assume responsibility for the international train and the Consul's delegation has returned to Bukatu from Mientuho.

Thursday, Dec. 19.—L. Rajchman, Director of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, has made a report with a number of recommendations to the Ministry of Public Health.—It has been decided by the Committee to prepare for termination of special telegraph privileges, that notification of the Ministry of Communications, intention to terminate their contracts in January 1931, should be immediately sent to the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Companies.—All units of the 5th Division have been ordered to concentrate in Shanghai.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed to inform the Japanese Government that Torikichi Obata is *persona non grata* to the National Government.—Newspapers throughout the country under control of the Kuomintang must suspend publication on New Year's Day—Reading of the will of Sun Yat-sen in public places is henceforth to be restricted.—The decision of the Central Executive Committee to expel Wang Ching-wei from the Party has been confirmed by the Central Supervisory Committee.—Chinese authorities in Manchuria deny responsibility for the inability of the international train to proceed beyond Mientuho.—Repairs to the C. E. R. tracks between Chalanor and Hailar have been effected by the Soviet military.—The attack on Wuchow is to be launched immediately.—The siege of Kuominchun forces at Tungkwan is being continued.—12 airplanes purchased in America by the Aviation Department have arrived in Shanghai.—Feng Yu-hsiang has attempted to leave Chienan village but was prevented by the guards of Yen Hsi-shan.—Chinese members of the Board Directors of the C. E. R. have approved the appointment of the new Russian Manager and Assistant Manager of the Railway.

Friday Dec. 20.—A new official documentary style is being devised by the Ministry of Education.—Soviet scouting planes have been circling over the Mientuho station.—The preliminary Sino-Soviet conference was formally opened on the morning of the the 16th.—Fong Peng-jen has left Peiping for Taiyuan to confer with Yen Hsi-shan.—Rebel

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of H. D. EBEY Deceased

Cause No. 3234
Estate No. 708
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of H. D. EBEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

D. B. Monroe
Custom House
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
December 4, 1929.

KNOW WHAT CHINA IS THINKING?

If your want to know the latest news and views of China, the "China Truth" is the paper that should not be missed. Every week, the events in China are explained and commented in our editorial paragraphs. Special articles on Sino-foreign relations appear in every issue, so that our readers will know exactly how China stands with the outside world. "The Truth" does not confine its sphere of activities with conditions in China but publishes timely and interesting articles on world politics.

The news of the week is summarized in every issue of "The Truth" for the benefit those who connot follow the news day by day.

Chinese and foreign merchants who wish to expand their business will find an excellent medium of advertising their goods and wares in this Weekly, for it is read by intelligent Chinese and foreigners and reaches all the big cities of the world. Owned and edited by Chinese, our Journal is the only English publish publication in South China.

"The China Truth" comes out every Saturday. Subscription rates: China, Japan, Korea, $4 per quarter. $6 per half year. $10 per annum, Shanghai Dollars. Elsewhere: $15 S'hai dollars, or G$7.50 or £1-10-0. per annum. Postage paid.

Advertising rates will be furnished by writing to the Advertising Manager.

THE CHINA TRUTH,
303 KA NAM TONG,
CANTON, CHINA. BOX 26.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6,	and	13,	of	1919	
December	27,	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	15	1925	„	31	„	11
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	4
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
August	11	1926	„	37	„	10
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	4	1926	„	38	„	1
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
March	26	1927	„	40	„	4
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

units under Tang Seng-chi are reported concentrated in Hsuchang.—The Provincial Finance Department of Kwangtung has decided to issue a short-term military loan of $4,000 000—The Kwangsi rebel units commenced evacuation of Wuchow yesterday.—The National Chinese Medical Association has petitioned the Executive Yuan for equal treatment by the Government of western-trained and Chinese herb doctors.—Postponement of the adoption of the proposed Maritime Commercial Law is urged by the Shanghai Navigation Association.—The administrations of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways have petitioned for permission to organize a Railway Guards Corps.—One battalion of rebel forces under Tang Seng-chi surrendered to Yang Chieh yesterday.—A deputy of Shih Yiu-san arrived in Tsinan yesterday and called on Chen Tiao-yuan.

Saturday, Dec. 21.—Ho Ying-ching returned from Canton to Nanking yesterday.—The Ministry of Education is preparing to open free schools for poor children.—The Shanghai Navigation Association has petitioned that Japanese steamers be prevented from trading at ports in the interior not open to foreign navigation.—The State Council has ordered the arrest of Hsu Chung-chi, Chu Cheng, Chow Lu and Hsieh Chih for plotting againcts the Party and Government.—The Government has forbidden exportation of foodstuffs from the country.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports that Harbin has been fixed as the venue for the forthcoming formal Sino-Soviet conference and that mutual release of prisoners will be effected on New Year's Day.—An aerial attack on the Mientuho station was made by a Soviet bomber on the morning of the 18th inst.—The Kwangtung division under Tsai Ting-kai and the gunboats under Chen Cheh occupied Wuchow yesterday.—Ho Chen-chun has been summoned to Nanking by Chiang Kai-shek.—Government forces stationed north of the Yangtsze have been placed under direct command of Yen Hsi-shan.—Two brigades of the 42nd Division have been instructed to proceed to Shunteh, southern Hopei.—The Government will withhold telephone, radio and telegraph service from the Nippon Dempo News Agency.—The circular telegram of Yen Hsi-shan and Chang Hsueh-liang, pledging support of the Central Government has been released for publication.—Skirmishes have occurred between the rebels and the advance Government forces at the Chushan-Chumatiem sector.—Normal communications between Canton and Wuchow have been resumed.—Three thousand Mongolian Communists are in occupation of Hailar.

Sunday and Monday, Dec. 22 and 23.—Through communication on the Lunghai Railway between Hsuchow and Chengchow has been restored.—According to unofficial reports, procedure for the restoration of the status quo ante on the C. E. R. has been agreed upon.—The Kiangsu Bureau of Foreign Affairs has protested to the American Consul-General against the interference of the American Consular Deputy, Mr. Stevens, with the Bench in the case of Andersen, Meyer & Co. vs. Chen Te-hsun.—Land forces of the Canton Naval Squadron have occupied Tengyun, beyond Wuchow on West River.—The first military airplane made in China has been completed by the Airplane Manufactory in Fukien.—The Chinese Minister to Peru has been instructed to open negotiations for the conclusion of a Sino-Peruvian Treaty of Amity and Commerce.—A campaign for the adoption of improved methods of agriculture in North China is to be launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining.—Yang Shu-chwang has left Foochow for Nanking.—Preparations for the organization of a government-owned Shipping Corporation are under way.—Ho Chen-chun arrived in Nanking last night and conferred with Chiang Kai-shek before leaving for Taiyuan.—Yang Shen-chi has been appointed Commander of the 44th Division in succession to Fong Ting-ying.—Fong Peng-jen arrived in Taiyuan yesterday.—Ho Ying-ching has left Nanking for Hankow.—Two Shansi divisions have arrived at Sinsiang, northern Honan.—More Government troops have arrived at Chengchow.—A clash between the 9th and 13th Divisions and rebel troops took place on the 21st at Chumatien.—Yen Hsi-shan has ordered extra precautionary measures in Tientsin for the detection and arrest of adherents of the Reorganisationist Party.

Provisional Court Status Depends on Extrality Situation

Further conferences were held at Nanking during the week between the Chinese and foreign delegates concerning the future status of the Provisional Court at Shanghai. No agreement was come to and the foreign delegates have in the meantime returned to Shanghai, after they had made a report to their legations at Peiping. The future of the Provisional Court is closely bound up with the whole problem of the abolition of extraterrioriality, concerning which the National Government has announced that it will make a pronouncement January 1.

THROUGH CO-OPERATION OF CGRA RCA RCP

Radio Is Able To Offer

SPECIAL RATES FOR GREETINGS RADIOGRAMS

To	Rate Per Word Mex. $
Dutch East Indies	0.33
Manila	0.13
Vancouver	0.54
San Francisco	0.48
Mexico	0.63
Chicago	0.54
New York	0.57

The service is available to all places in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and the Netherlands. Language of the country of origin destination, French and plain Chinese 4 figure code allowed. Charge is for a minimum of 10 words.

Further information available at the Filing Office
Chinese Government Radio Administration
SASSOON HOUSE (Jinkee Road Entrance)

R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

238 SASSOON HOUSE
Tel. 19251

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Nanking, Dec. 19.—Two feet of snow fall here.

Hankow, Dec. 20.—The Foreign Affairs Association which blockaded the Japanese Concession last spring has again begun subversive activities.

Chengchow, Dec. 20.—Chi Hung-chang's troops, which are the advance guards of the Kuominchun, reach Loyang, meeting with little resistance.

Taiyuan, Dec. 2.—Yen Hsi-shan in circular telegram declares for suppression of the activities of the reorganizationists, defense of the Central Government, and completion of the country

Nanking, Dec. 21.—Ho Ying-ching arrives from Nanking and confers with Chiang Kai-shek and others.

Harbin, Dec. 22.—International train, after remaining at Pokutu for several days, has returned here.

Peiping, Dec. 22.—Circular telegram dispatched by Yen Hsi-shan and associates deals a death blow against Kuominchun forces, who it appears will be obliged to remain quiet.

Tsingtao, Dec. 23.—Mayor of Tsingtao leaves for Pengpu to confer with Shih Yu-san and others regarding measures against Tang Seng-chi.

Peiping, Dec. 23.—The decision of Yen Hsi-shan to support the National government has aroused the ire of Kuominchun leaders and as a result Yen has mobilized troops to stop the advance of the Kuominchun and Tang Seng-chi's troops.

Tayeh Missionary Still Held By Bandits

Rev. H. W. K. Sandy, the missionary who was carried off from Tayeh by bandits two weeks ago, has sent a letter to friends in Hankow stating that he was being treated fairly well. Both Chinese and British circles are working for his early release. Colonel Li Fong, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Hankow, has requested General Tong Yung-shan, the Commander of the Government troops in that area, to secure the missionary's release from the bandits' hands as soon as possible. A previous report that the Rev. E.H. Livesley of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission has been also carried off at the same time as Rev. H.W.K. Sandy proves to be incorrect. Mr. Livesley is safe in Hankow.

Belgium Is Interested in Young China

In 1927 was created in Belgium "Le Comite Interuniversitaire Sino-Belge" with the aim of supporting Chinese students whose families could not give them material assistance. Among members of the committee are eight banks, three industrial enterprises and four Belgian trading houses in China. The Committee also helps Chinese students to get established in different ramifications of the Belgian industry. Admission of the new members is decided by the administrative council. Among the honorary members of the Committee are Tsai Yuan-pei, Minister of Public Education, Wang King-ky, former minister of the Chinese Republic in Belgium, and Dr. Tsu Tsong-young, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese National Government.

Greater Shanghai Municipality to Forbid Chinese New Year Celebration

According to the Chinese press in Shanghai the local Kuomintang with the assistance of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has decided to prohibit the observance of Chinese lunar new year, which comes during February. All shops, factories, etc. are to be ordered to observe January 1 as New Year, when a review of the army, naval and air forces is to be held.

Radiograph your X'mas And New Year Greetings.

"Via CGRA

Messages in plain English, French, or any language of the country of destination will be accepted at

75% off

the ordinary rate, subject to a minimum charge for 10 words, including the words in the address and the paid service instruction "XLT".

Countries to which "XLT" Radio grams may be sent:

America, Europe, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Hawaiian Islands, etc.

Chinese Government Radio Administration

Sassoon House, Jinkee Road, 7A The Bund.

Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received by the American Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai. Further information may be had on application.

1. Door and Seat Covers:—A distributor is wanted by manufacturers of detachable door and seat covers for motor cars.

2. Switch Plates; Leather Belts and Buckles:—A firm of jewelers would like to find an agent to introduce plated and enameled switch plates for toggle switches, and men's leather belts and buckles.

3. Paints, Varnishes, Enamels and Lacquers:—Manufacturers of paints, varnishes, enamels and lacquers desire to arrange for exclusive distribution of their products, particularly their lacquer for finishing motor cars.

4. Proprietary Remedies:—A firm manufacturing pharmaceutical specialties is interested in finding an agent to introduce and sell various proprietary remedies.

5. Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners and Parts:—An Ohio firm which rebuilds all standard makes of vacuum cleaners would like to appoint an exclusive agent in this territory.

6. Refrigerators:—An export factor seeks distribution for electric refrigerators for household and commercial use.

7. Rolled Copper Rods, Bars, Tinned Copper Wires and Cables:—Manufacturers of rolled copper rods for wire drawing, also bars and tinned copper wires and cables, desire representation for their products.

8. Machine Tools:—A Los Angeles firm supplying new and rebuilt machine tools is desirous of entering this market.

9. Concrete Pipe Machinery:—Manufacturers of concrete pipe machinery and concrete and culvert pipe wish to appoint an exclusive sales agent in China.

10. Textile Machinery:—A Georgia firm in the surplus textile machinery business seeks connections in the Far East for the disposal of both single machines and complete units in the various textile lines.

11. Road, Bridge and Dam Construction Material:—Manufacturers of road sections and of expansion joints for use in the construction of roads, bridges, dams, reservoirs, etc., are desirous of securing representation.

12. Specialties for Maintenance of Concrete Floors and Buildings:—A Philadelphia concern specializing in maintenance and construction materials for walls, roofs and floors, would like to get in touch with firms interested in handling their products.

Air Mail Services in China Form Subject of Discussion

Additional interest in the airway services in China was lent during the week owing to statements made by Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, and by E. B. Price, president of the China Airways, Fed. Inc., the latter mainly in answer to criticisms by Capt. W. R. Henderson. Mr. Wang gave it as his opinion that the mail contract entered into by the National Aviation Corporation with the China Airways Fed. Inc., was quite unreasonable and that the air mail service operated by the National government would result in a loss of $40,000,000 during the next ten years. Mr. Price answered comparisons made detrimental to the Loening amphibian planes with Hornet engines used by his company as compared with the Stinson-Detroiter land planes with Wright engines by stating that the amphibian planes were best suited to conditions on the run between Shanghai and Hankow and were selected because the company had contracted to do a certain thing in a certain time.

Morphine Hidden in Shipment of Japanese Dolls Intended For Tientsin

The customs authorities and the police seized four cases of toys, containing celluloid dolls at the Tomishima Branch of the Osaka Custom House recently on the discovery that each of the dolls was filled with morphine to a total value of Yen 30,000, according to the *Japan Chronicle*, Kobe. The exporter confessed that in collusion with a Japanese employee of the Fukujyu Yoko Company, in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin, he had exported by similar means 10,000 ounces of morphine, worth Yen 300,000, on about nine occasions since March, this year.

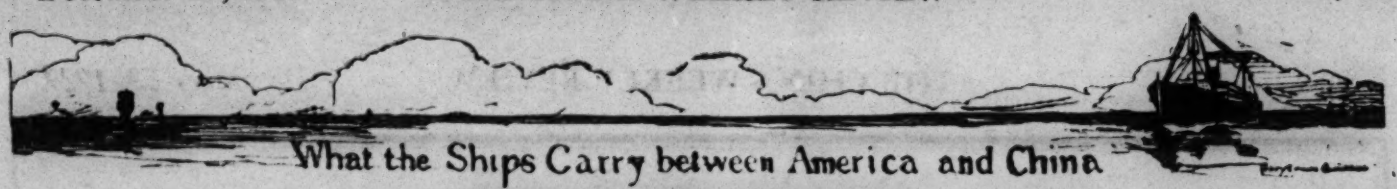
The Japanese anthorities had become suspicious as they could not understand how the consumption of morphine at the Osaka Medical University Hospital and at the Osaka Branch of the Japan Red Cross Hospital amounted to only twenty-five ounces a year although as much as 15,000 ounces of the drug had disappeared from Osaka during the previous nine months.

Provincial Bureau Asks for Removal of Consular Deputy Stevens

The Kiangsu Provincial Bureau of Foreign Affairs, at the request of the Shanghai Provisional Court, has lodged a protest with the U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai against the action of Mr. Stevens, American Consular Deputy, for interfering with the Bench in the case of Andersen, Meyer & Co. vs. Chen Te-hsun, which was being tried before Chief Judge Chiu Yu and Judges Shen Hung and So Jen-chi in the Provisional Court. The communication requests the withdrawal of Mr. Stevens as the American Consular Deputy, pointing out that the right of directing court proceedings rests exclusively with the Presiding Judge and that the said Deputy's action constitutes not only a serious encroachment upon the Judge's rights but also a violation of the Rendition Agreement.

Chambers of Commerce Investigating Customs Procedure

The various Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai are collecting a record of facts in connection with customs matters with a view of submitting them in due course to the Commissioner of Customs for the purpose of securing a revision of certain of the Customs Regulations, concerning which there have been complaints in certain respects from time to time. The object in view is in due course to approach the Commissioner of Customs with detailed examples of delays or hardships in the past, and to suggest methods by which same can be obviated in the future.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls; Dec. Customs Rate Tls. 1.66 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Nov. 2.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Zinc Sheets	Pls.	14
Seed, Apricot (Almonds, in Shell	,,	2
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	23
Apples, Fresh	,,	120
Bacon and Hams	,,	1
Bristles, Assorted	,,	199
Canned Fruits	,,	249
Coffee	,,	13
Fruits, Dried	,,	225
Grapes, Fresh	,,	17
Leather, Calf, Coloured	,,	2
Macaroni	,,	81
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,867
Oranges, Fresh	,,	72
Raisins Dried	,,	14
Shrimps, Dried	,,	78
Soda, Silicate of	,,	301
Wax, Paraffin	,,	421
Yeast	,,	12
Hats	Doz.	2
Lemons, Fresh	Mile	25
Motor-cars	Pcs	8
Enamelled Ironware	Hk.Tls.	2,543
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	368,495

FLORIDA MARU, Nov. 8.

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat, American	Pls	2,040
Milk, Evaporated	,,	273
Timber, Softwood:		
Round Logs	Sup.ft.	527,138
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,779,083
Merchantable	,,	154,302

PRESIDENT MONROE, Nov. 11.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Steel Wire Shorts	Pls.	318
Steel Galvanized: Sheets	,,	397
Steel Washers	,,	81
Canned Asparagus	,,	23
Canned Fruits	,,	21
Fruits, Dried	,,	154
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	911
50 per cent. strength	,,	156
Ink, Printing	,,	1,279
Leather, Calf	,,	5
Oranges, Fresh	,,	213
Paper, Writing	,,	151
Paper, Coated	,,	20
Raisins Dried	,,	3,000
Shrimps, Dried	,,	62
Sulphur Black	,,	1,253
Sugar, Cube	,,	7
Motor-cars	Pcs.	2
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	183
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	414
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	2
Shoes	Pairs	485
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs	451 Hk.Tls.	28,030
Machinery	,,	75,064
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	6,998
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	911,552

ENSLEY CITY, Nov. 13

(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron Pipes	Pls.	8.5
Steel Sheets	,,	1,591
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	814
Wire Shorts	,,	304
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	8,118
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,253
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	1,159
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500
Machinery, and Parts of	Hk.Tls.	300

CUPA MARU, Nov. 15

(Agents: Showa Transportation Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls	368
Paper, Chipboard	,,	1,452
Paper, Writing	,,	131
Timber, Softwood:		
Round Logs	Sup.ft.	51,469
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	834,657
Merchantable	,,	148,152
Oregon Pine	,,	509,894

SILVERGUAVA, Nov. 19.

(Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.500 Pls.	1,750
Steel Plates	,,	118
Steel Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	223
Tinned Plates	,,	197
Asphalt	,,	4,802
Gum Resin	,,	1,122
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	303
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,603
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	405
Shoes	Pairs	744
Motor-cars	Pcs.	12
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	1,496
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	1,544
Infants' Foods	,,	6,565

ANTINOUS, Nov. 22.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Oil, Kerosene, in Case	Galls	16,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Drums	,,	81,277

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Irregular — Dec. 23. — Business Done 3,491,770 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Monday Dec. 21	Tuesday Dec. 23
354¼	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	243¾	240
110	24⅜	Allied Power & Light	33½	32⅝
184½	86	American Can	112¼	108½
114⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	78½	75⅞
130¼	62	American Smelting	71⅝	70
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	213	216½
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	194	192
199	50	American Waterworks	78⅝	75½
140	70	Anaconda Copper	72½	70½
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	37⅞	37¼
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	114⅜	114⅜
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	90¼	89
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	29⅛	27¾
265⅞	189	Canadian Pacific Railway	190	188
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	63	62⅝
108½	75	Chicago Northwestern	85¼	83¼
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	115	113
135	26	Chrysler	33¼	33½
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	24¼	24⅞
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	66⅞	64¾
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Gramaphone	26½	25¼
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	28¼	26¾
183¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	93⅛	91⅝
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	23	22¾
126⅜	70	Corn Products	88¾	88¼
82¼	21⅛	Coty, Inc.	24⅞	23⅞
30⅛	6¾	Curtiss Wright, Common	6½	6½
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	27	27
231	80	DuPont de Nemours	113½	111
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	172½	171¾
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	77½	74½
93½	41½	Erie Railway	59	56⅝
403	168⅛	General Electric	226	221
81¾	35	General Food	46½	46¼
91¾	33½	General Motors	40¼	40
126½	70	General Railway Signal	80⅛	82⅛
82	31½	Gold Dust	38⅛	37⅜
105¾	42	Goodrich Rubber	43	41
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	66	65
102⅞	43	Granby Consolidated	51½	50¼
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	Unq	94
82⅜	28½	Haygart	35	Unq
102¾	48	International Cement	56½	55½
103½	5¼	International Combustion Eng.	6¼	Unq
142	65	International Harvester	79½	79⅜
72¾	25	International Nickel (Com)	29¾	30⅛
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	47	46½
14¾	4¼	International Products (Com)	Unq	Unq
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	69	67½
242¾	90	Johns Manville	115⅛	112¼
104⅞	49⅜	Kennecott Copper	56¼	56⅞
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Co.	95	92¾
104¼	65	Lehigh Valley	72⅜	72
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	93½	93
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	13⅜	12⅝
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	87	86½
156⅞	47¾	Montgomery Ward	47¾	47¾
62⅞	25	Nevada Consolidated Copper	30¼	28½
256½	160	New York Central	172	167¼
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	87⅞	86
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	69	60⅜
32½	13½	Packard Motor Car	15¼	15
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	48¼	48
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	79⅞	74⅝
30	13¾	Penroad Corporation	14⅛	13⅜
47	26½	Phillips Petroleum	33½	33
137¼	54¼	Public Service of New Jersey	74	72½
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	40¼	36⅛
58½	32	Raybestos	33	33¼
147¾	101½	Reading Railway	Unq	120
66	41½	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	48⅜	47⅜
181	81⅜	Sears Roebuck	92½	94
31¾	19	Shell Union	22½	22½
188	60	Simmons Co.	83½	78⅜
93¼	47	Southern California Edison	54	54½
157½	106	Southern Pacific Railway	120½	119¾
245¼	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	105⅝	103¼
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	62⅜	61¾
48⅛	32	Standard Oil of New York	32⅞	32
71⅞	50½	Texas Corporation	55⅛	54⅛
85¼	42⅞	Texas Gulf Sulphur	53¼	52⅞
132⅝	61¼	Timken Roller Bearing	71½	70
67⅜	20¼	Trans-America	41¼	41¾
140	60¼	Union Carbide & Carbon	72⅛	72½
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	216	215
162	31⅛	United Aircraft & Transport	43⅝	43
20½	7	United Dry Docks	8⅜	Unq
61⅞	15	U. S. Leather "A"	16⅜	16⅛
119½	52⅞	U. S. Realty & Improvement	59⅛	58
261¾	151½	United States Steel	163	159¾
116½	40	Vanadium	50	47½
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E & M. (Com)	130⅛	127⅝
		FOX FILM "A"		23
		Call Money	Unq	5½%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

PUBLICATIONS ON SALE AT

The China Weekly Review

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking

Sino-Foreign Treaties, 1928.....Price $ 1.00

National Government, Nanking

Organic Law of the National Government of China—Promulgated on October 4th, 1928. Both in Chinese and English.....Price 50 Cts.

The Far Eastern Information Bureau

Documents with Reference to the Sino-Russian Dispute...Price 50 Cts.

World Peace Foundation, N. Y.

China Today: Political—A booklet, which with appendix, contains opproximately 150 pages and covers the Nationalist Movement with a reference to the political organization before and since 1911, civil conflicts since 1916, the Nationalist Movement, Revolt Against External Influences, attitude of the United States, etc.....By Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, former professor of Oriental History at Harvard and now chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department Cloth Cover.....Price $ 1.00

Eighth Yearbook of the League of Nations—The record of 1927.....Price 70 Cts.

The World Court 1922 to 1928,—The Yearbook of the Permanent Court of International Justice. By Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of International Law at Harvard.....Price 70 Cts.

American Neutrality and International Police—By Philip C. Jessup, Assistant Professor of International Law, Columbia University.....Price 70 Cts.

The British Commonwealth of Nations—By A. Lawrence Lowell and D. Duncan Hall.....Price 50 Cts

Nicaragua and the United States—By Isaac Joslin Cox.....Price 70 Cts.

Arbitration and the United States—Summary of Development of Pacific Settement of International Disputes.....Price 25 Cts.

The Locarno Conference—Octer 1925.....Price 15 Cts.

The Mexican Revolution and the United States—1910-1926.....Price 15 Cts.

Problems of the Pacific—By Raymond Leslie Buell.....Price 25 Cts.

Foreign Policy Association, N. Y.

The Power of International Finance—By John Foster Dulles and Morris Hillquit; discussion of the banker's task in reconstruction together with implications and political consequences .....Price 45 Cts.

The League and Outlaway of War—Review of obligations of League in regard to territorial guarantees, actions in war, etc.....Price 75 Cts.

Problem of an Austro-German Union—Historical setting of the Anschluss problem with consideration of bearing of peace treaty .....Price 75 Cts.

The United States and the Nicaragua Canal.....Price 60 Cts.

Can the League Cope with Imperialism—By Henry Noel Brailsford and Salvador de Madariaga; Leader of English Independent Labor Party considers the "omissions" of the League.....Price 45 Cts.

The Ascendancy of the Dollar—By Dr. Max Winkler; Summary of American Foreign Investments in 1927, considered from standpoint of "America as World's Banker".....Price 45 Cts.

Defaults and Repudiations of Foreign Loans—Impartial and accurate resume of foreign loans and defaults abroad.....Price 75 Cts.

Soviet Russia After Ten Years—By James G. McDonald, Stuart Chase and Edmund A. Walsh review of the operations of the Bolshevist theory of government .....Price 45 Cts

Carnegie Endowment For International Peace

Policy of the United States and other National with Respect to the Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, 1917-1929—By D. Doughton, Assistant Professor of the Political Science, University of Arizona .....Price 25 Cts.

The New Germany—By Dr. Ernst Jackh; a discussion of Germany's new spiritual readjustment in the post-war period with bibliography.....Price 15 Cts.

America and Treaties for Avoidance of War—By Philip C. Jessup; an examination of the development of international arbitration with text of Briand-Kellogg Treaty .....Price 15 Cts.

The University of Chicago Press

Problems of the Pacific—Proceedings of Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu edited By J. B. Condliffe; study of democratic proceedure applied to international Relations.....Price $ 3.00

Council on Foreign Relations

Political Handbook of the World—By Malcolm W. Davis and Walter H. Mallory; Council on Foreign Relations; A consideration of Parliaments, Parties and Press of the different nations incomposite form.....Price $ 6.50

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII ***SHANGHAI***

TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

A Ferry Service across the Yangtse is provided for passengers to and from the Shanghai Nanking Line in connection with the Through Express Trains.

Each train has First, Second and Third class cars, Drawing Room, Dining and Sleeping cars with all modern conveniences in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Meals and refreshments are obtainable on the train at any hour.

Every effort is being made to improve this train service by the T. P. R. Admintstration in co-operation with Hankow-Peiping and Lung-hai Lines.

	Time		Station	Time		
	Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
Wed. and/or Sat.	18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
,,	13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	,,
,,	9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	,,
,,	5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	,,
Tues. and/or Fri.		7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
,,	17.11		Chengchow		8.20	,,
,,	14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	,,
,,		6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		,,
,,	5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	,,
Mon. and/or Thurs.	23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
Mon. and/or Thurs.		17.30	Pukow	10.49		,,

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping							
Paotingfu	1	8.80							
	2	5.70	Paotingfu						
	3	4.15							
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00						
	2	10.50	5.15	Shihkiachwang					
	3	7.65	3.75						
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15					
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60	Shuntehfu				
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30					
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10				
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65	Chengchow			
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50				
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75			
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40	Kaifeng		
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20			
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20		
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85	Hsuchowfu	
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95		
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15	
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55	Pengpu
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	—	
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00 Pukow
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	—	—

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

"Remington"

TYPEWRITERS-

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.